# MICAOpendium

Volume 6 Number 6

July 1989

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**Review of Page Pro 99** 

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#### **Programming conventions**

Here are some tips to help you when entering programs from MICROpendium:

1. All BASIC and Extended BASIC programs are run through Checksum, the numbers that follow exclamation at the end of each program line. Do not enter these numbers or exclamation points. Checksum was published in the October 1987 edition.

2. Long XBASIC lines are entered by inputting until the screen stops accepting characters, pressing Enter, pressing FCTN REDO, cursoring to the end of the line and continuing input.

## PAGE PRO 99 TIMES

Page Pro 99 is the remarkable new page-making program for your TI-99/4A or Myarc Geneve that does something no other publishing program can claim - let you see the page on the screen exactly as it will appear on paper, before it is print-

Page Pro 99 is fast (written in assembly), easy to use (with on-screen prompts, a TI-Writer like editor, etc.), and powerful (with dozens of features, including many unique to this program). It will let you use standard TI-Artist pictures and fonts on your page. It will work on any system from a singe drive 99/4A to a Geneve with hard disk drives. It includes thorough documentation. It is very dependable and well-tested (as it should be after 2 years of development). Finally, it produces beautiful pages.

Because it is "what-you-see-is-what-you- Asgard get" it is easy-to-use. Because it includes numerous examples, a good collection of Software starter fonts and pictures, and an indepth tutorial you can use it straight out of the box. Because it is by Asgard Rockville, MD 20850 Software, it has the support that it, and you deserve. Who can ask for more?

#### PRO 99 PAGE RELEASED!

ineries, the President (and bottle-washer) of Asgard, Bobbitt, ran the program hits paces. Spectators were sed with the program's cs capabilities (you can p to 28 pictures of any size age at once), the ability to options.

Mr. Bobbitt did caution, "This isn't a full-scale desktop publisher, instead we like to call it a 'page-maker'", but most attendees felt the program would let the user do most anything that so-called desktop publishers could, and much more easily too. The general opinion from those who had a chance to use the program was that being able to see everything on the screen as it would appear on paper was a leap beyond anything else for the 99/48 or Geneve 9648.

When asked, attendees listed as reasons for purchasing the program many other things it offers including: the ability to use standard TI-Artist artwork, the ability to type in any direction, being able to print out the page at several dot densities, and also the ability to import TI-Uriter files were all mentioned. Reviewers also liked its Myarc HFDC and 9640 compatibility, and the general stability of the program (which users speculate was because of its lengthy testing period).

Features:

Continued on Page 2



#### PROGRAM **FEATURES**

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## Comments

## We just ran out of space

You will notice that this month we've got a number of very long articles. All of them are installments in different series. I don't think this has ever happened to us before, where we had have more than one ongoing series at the same time. The result is that we weren't able to publish the screen output version of the Calendar programs nor the Myarc Q&A column. Unfortunately, we weren't even able to conclude the CHARA1FIX program by Wayne Stith, which we started last month. We were able to devote five pages to the program, but that still leaves more than 300 lines of code left for next month. We will finish it next month.

#### LOOKING AHEAD

In the next month or two we will be publishing a barebones terminal emulator program that supports XMODEM. We're going to do this because readers who use TEII, for example, can't download programs from many bulletin boards because TEII doesn't support XMODEM, a requirement for most boards. (CompuServe, GEnie and Delphi, for example, all require XMODEM to download programs.) Readers may input this program, log onto a bulletin board and, using the XMODEM feature, download a full-featured terminal program, such as Telco or Fast-Term, and be on their way. Incidentally, the program is written in assembly language is is about 400 lines long.

Also coming next month will be the start of a series of short articles on the p-code system, an article on Forth in 80 columns, and the start of a two-parter on standardizing printer functions.

#### **ENCOURAGING MORE NEWSBYTES**

This is directed at commercial and noncommercial software and hardware developers.

If you are trying to reach thousands of TI users, the best place to announce your products is in MICROpendium. There's no charge for a Newsbyte announcement, and we give this information a high priority. Announcements may be mailed to us, or posted to us on GEnie, CompuServe or Delphi (our ID's are listed on Page 4).

We often get inquiries from readers about where to

obtain programs, particularly for Geneve programs. For those who distribute their programs by uploading them to bulletin boards, you should know that most of our readers do not belong to bulletin boards. In many cases, the only contact many of our readers have with the TI world is through MICROpendium. We encourage you to take a few minutes to drop us a line. If getting your product into the hands of users is important to you, you can't do better than by placing a free announcement in Newsbytes.

#### GENEVE UPDATE

Advanced BASIC is nearing completion of the debugging process, thanks to beta testing by scores of Geneve users. The most recent version, in late June, had only minor problems. Apparently none of the remaining problems affects the operation of the program. The most recent version runs out of Ver. 0.95 of the hard disk version of MDOS. Ver. 0.95, incidentally, isn't compatible with Myarc Disk Manager 5.

Jim Uzzell has released the first program we've seen to run out of Advanced BASIC. Called Appointment Scheduler, it allows the user to create an appointment calendar covering an entire year. The cost is \$15. (See Newsbytes for details.)

#### THE SOURCE IS NO MORE

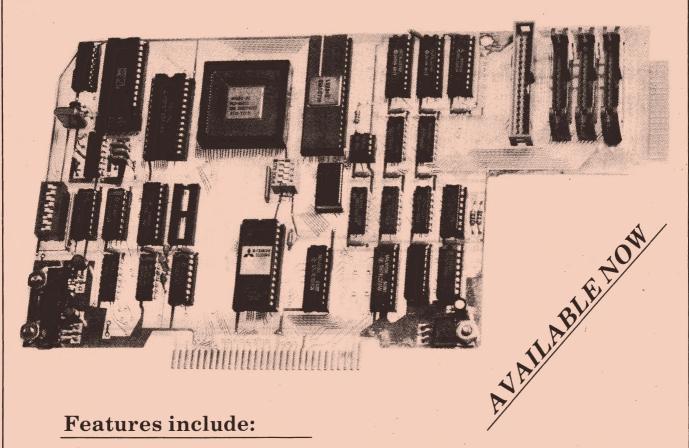
The Source telecommunications service has been acquired by CompuServe. Source subscribers were notified in July of the situation. The transfer is effective as of Aug. 1. Source users received a \$20 credit for usage time on CompuServe as a result of the discontinuation of The Source.

Unlike CompuServe members who pay no minimum monthly fee, Source members have been required to pay a minimum monthly fee and, according to CompuServe, will continue to do so as CompuServe members. Source members can check with the Sysops (TI-FORUM) on CompuServe to clarify this.

#### DON'T EXPECT MORE TENEX CATALOGS

Aside from filling orders from its current catalogs, I don't expect to see any more catalogs of TI products from Tenex Computer Express.

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## Feedback

### NX-1000 problems

As a followup on my article (March 1989) I have found from reading several newsletters and from experience with the problems of a local user group member that some TI99/4A owners are having trouble with their NX-1000 printers.

It appears that the later versions of the NX-1000 are not compatible with the TI99/4A because of a problem in an EPROM chip in the printer. Although the self test works fine and the printer appears to operate with other computers, nothing is printed from the TI99/4A. The problem seems to be in just certain versions of the printers' EPROM. One version I have found to be bad is version 1.5. My NX-1000 has a version 1.31 and works fine.

The version number is printed when the self test is performed and is also written on the EPROM itself, which is located next to the dip switches under the cover. From what I have been able to determine, Star is providing free of charge an updated EPROM to correct this problem.

Many computer stores are authorized Star repair centers. Otherwise, you must call Star Technical Support at 1-900-860-9104. The charge for calling this 900 number is \$2 for the first minute and \$1 for each additional minute, according to what I was told when I called the 800 number. In calling the 800 number (800-537-8270), I was told that the 800 number is for authorized service centers only. Their old technical number is disconnected, and, in calling their general information number (714-768-7203) I was told that I must call the 900 number if I want service!

Anyway, I thought I would pass this information along in case some TI owners are having similar trouble with their NX-1000s.

Gary Cox President, Mid-South 99 User Group Memphis, Tennessee

## Thanks for help

I want to send thanks for all the replies I received for my letter to Reader to Reader (May 1989). Of course everyone will be receiving a personal thanks by return letter.

I want to mention that part of my letter dealing with copying single-sided disk to double-sided disk was solved by information received from C. Morrison of Worcester, Massachusetts. He put me on to Quick-Copier II, from Quality 99 Software at 1884 Columbia Rd. #1021, Washington, DC 20009-5161, telephone number (202) 667-3574. This program will copy disks and maintain the format of the target disk. It does a full single disk in only three passes; the instructions say it will do it in two passes with Mini-Memory, but I cannot get it to load with that cartridge. I use Extended BASIC. It sells for \$9.95 plus \$4.50 handling. It is a time saver for me.

Ray Russell Weatherford, Texas

## Geographical basis for Myarc support?

Letters in support of Myarc support, published in MICROpendium, have one thing in common — all — all — are from the USA. The initial complaint which triggered this pro-Myarc avalanche came from Canada.

I am aware of similar complaints from Sweden and Australia. Overseas supporters are having a bad time of it.

Perhaps MICROpendium can obtain letters of support for Myarc from outside the USA?

Stephen Shaw Stockport, England

## Mail problem

I desperately need the help of the TI community. Would anyone who has sent me a donation for my 1989 Valentine after Feb. 28 who has still not received a reply from me, please immediately send me a letter, clearly stating the following information:

- 1. Name and current address (including country, if not in the USA).
- 2. The exact date, or close approximation, when originally mailed.
  - 3. Amount of donation.
- 4. Manner in which it was sent (cash, check or money order).
- 5. Address to which the donation was sent (if known).

6. If a letter containing a donation was returned to the sender, please include the original envelope (if the sender still has it).

The post office is aware that some mail is either being mishandled or stolen and is investigating claims.

Upon receiving a letter with the above information in it, I will immediately mail a post card back, acknowledging receipt. Mail sent directly to my new address (below) has not been affected by this situation and will reach me with no difficulty.

Persons assisting with this investigation will not be called on to testify in the event this case results in an arrest.

Ray Kazmer 8614 Foothill Blvd., #221 Sunland, CA 91040

## Program listings and chess

Just a few lines in response (albeit a little late) to your statement about program listings in MICROpendium printed via the 24-pin dot matrix printer instead of the old way; I sure appreciate the better legibility of this newer way, as I used to bypass typing in programs from the old format even if I badly wanted to make use of them — just couldn't decipher some tops and tails with accuracy previously. Good show!

Also, your mention of a chess program for the 4A, based on the Sargon algorithm — I've been mystified as to why no such program was developed for us beyond what Texas Instruments put out. Certainly such a game shouldn't be ignored by programmers — a jewel among games of logic, a veritable evergreen with worldwide recognition for centuries. It's been a real shame. At least Asgard helped out some with its Beyond Video Chess, which benefits players immensely in enabling them to use disk I/O of games and to use joysticks in comfort rather than keyboard only. But I hope that if there is such a program for the TI that it will be much more powerful than the one TI put out in its module. That item had a lot of bells and whistles that could have been eliminated to give us a much stronger program, which is what chess lovers really enjoy.

Charles Poulin Euclid, Ohio

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#### **BASIC**

## It's time for fourcard solitaire

#### By REGENA

It's time for another solitaire card game. This month's program is written in TI BASIC for the card game "Fourcard." The computer is used to deal the cards randomly and display the cards. The computer does not allow you to make an illegal move.

Four cards are dealt face up at the top of four columns. The object of the game is to discard or move cards as more cards are dealt so that eventually the four aces are at the tops of the columns. Only four cards are "playable" at any time — the cards showing completely at the bottoms of the columns.

The asterisk at the top of the

column indicates which bottom card you want to select. Use the arrow keys (S and D without pressing the FCTN key) to move the asterisk left or right. When any of the cards showing have matching suits, you may discard or remove the card(s) with the lower numerical value. Ace is high. To discard, move the asterisk over the appropriate column, then press the down arrow key (X without FCTN). The card will be removed, and if there are more cards in that column, the new bottom card will now show.

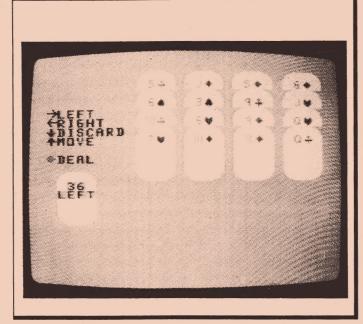
If you remove cards in the top row, a blank space will be created (an empty column). Any other bottom card may be moved to that top vacant space. Move the asterisk above the column you want—the one with the card you want moved—and press the top arrow key (E without FCTN). The card will move from the bottom of the column selected to the space in the top row.

When you have discarded or moved all the cards you can, press the ENTER key to deal four more new cards. Continue the process of discarding, moving and dealing, and try to get all the aces to the top row. When all four aces are in the top row, press ENTER and the game ends. If you try to deal more than nine rows of cards in any column, the game will end as a loss. The card deck on the left of the screen indicates how many cards are left in the deck to be dealt.

As you play the game you will learn different strategies. For example, you may not always want to move the ace to the top spot immediately — another move may free two cards of the same suit and allow discarding more cards before moving the ace up. I have been able to get the four aces in place with 20 cards left in the deck (lucky shuffle). Have fun trying to beat that!

#### **EXPLANATION OF THE PROGRAM**

Line 120 DIMensions arrays used in the program. CARD(52) are the possible 52 cards in the deck. T(r,c,l) is the suit of the card in row r and column c. T(r,c,2) is the number of the card in row



r and column c. R(4) keeps track of which row in each of the four columns has the playable card.

Lines 130-480 print the title screen and brief instructions while graphic characters and colors are defined. Remember, if you have trouble running the program, the most likely place for a typing error is in the DATA statements of Lines 410-470. These lines define graphic characters for the cards and numbers and suits on the cards.

Lines 480-500 wait for you to press the ENTER key before starting the game. Line 510 clears the screen, then Lines 520-610 initialize variables for "shuffling" the cards and starting a new game.

Lines 480-500 wait for you to press the ENTER key before starting the game. Line 510 clears the screen, then Lines 520-610 initialize variables for "shuffling" the cards and starting a new game.

Lines 620-730 clear the screen then print the playing screen with the reminder arrows and the deck showing how many cards are left to be dealt. Lines 740-830 deal the first four cards. The variables J and K are used as coordinates of the top left corner of a card for drawing or removing a card.

Line 840 starts with A=1, where A designates the number of the column indicated by the asterisk. AA is the graphics column coordinate corresponding to A. Lines 860-890 blink the asterisk while waiting for the player to press a key.

Lines 900-950 are the procedure if the left arrow key is pressed. The asterisk moves one column to the left, or it stays at the left-most column. Lines 960-1010 move the asterisk one column to the right, or keep it at the right-most column. A "beep" is sounded whenever the asterisk is moved.

Lines 1020-1180 contain the procedure for the up arrow, or moving a card from the bottom of a column to an empty column. Lines 1040-1070 make sure there is an empty space in the top row. Line 1080 makes sure the card to be moved is not already in the top row. Lines 1090-1160 move the card to the top row, and Line 1170 calls the subroutine to erase the card from the bottom.

Lines 1190-1300 containg the procedure for discarding. Line 1210 makes sure the asterisk is not over an empty column. Lines 1220-1290 erase a card only after checking to make sure a card in another column has the same suit and is of higher value.

Lines 1310-1560 contain the procedure for dealing four more cards when the ENTER key is pressed. First, Line 1330 checks to see if more cards are available; otherwise the game ends. Lines 1340-1360 make sure there are not nine cards in a column (or the

(See Page 11)

#### REGENA ON BASIC —

#### (Continued from Page 10)

game ends.

Lines 1370-1410 check to see if the four aces are at the top of the columns. If the four aces are in place, the game will end. If you prefer to let the game continue, you may delete Line 1410, which goes to the end.

Lines 1420-1490 deal the four cards in the appropriate positions at the bottom of each column. Line 1500 calculates how many cards are left in the deck, and Lines 1510-1550 print how many cards are left.

Lines 1570-1840 are the subroutine to choose a card randomly and then draw it. The subroutine from Line 1690 to 1840 is also used to draw a card when it is moved to the top of a column. Line 1580 is RANDOMIZE to make the game different each time.

Lines 1590-1620 choose the cards if they are the last four cards to be dealt. Rather than taking the time to find them with random selection, the last four are just selected from those left. Unfortunately, they will be in order numerically in the suits hearts, diamonds, spades and clubs. However, waiting for these cards to be selected randomly is usually noticeably slower. If you prefer the random selection, delete Lines 1590-1620.

Other cards are selected randomly in Line 1630. CC is a number from 1 to 52. Lines 1640-1650 make sure that card has not previously been chosen. When the card is selected, CARD(CC) is set equal to 1. If it has not been previously selected, CARD(CC)=0. Lines 1660-1680 determine the suit and number of the card. The first 13 numbers are hearts, then diamonds, then spades, then clubs. The cards are actually numbered 1 through 13 but will show 2 through 10, then J, Q, K, A. I did this so that

when the numbers are compared, the Ace will be the highest number.

Lines 1690-1840 draw the card using the position of the upper left corner with coordinates J,K. Lines 1710-1780 draw the white card. Line 1790 draws the symbol for the suit. Lines 1800-1830 draw the number red or black depending on the suit. The suit symbols are 118, 119, 120 and 121, where 118 and 119 are in the red character set and 120 and 121 are in the black set.

Lines 1850-2040 are the subroutine to erase a card. J is the row coordinate, and AA is the same column as the asterisk. Lines 1890-1990 remove the card and draw the card underneath if the card is not on the top row. If the card is on the top row, the card is erased with Lines 2000-2040. When a card is discarded, the row number is decreased in Line 1980 or 2030.

Lines 2050-2080 are the subroutine to print a message M\$ on the screen at row J and column K+1 without scrolling.

Lines 2090-2180 print the message when the game is over and whether you won or lost. Lines 2190-2240 present the option to play again and wait for you to press the Y key for Yes or N key for No. Lines 2250-2260 clear the screen and end the program.

Remember as you are typing this program in from the listing that the ! and numbers at the end of each line are not to be typed. These numbers indicate checksum numbers when you use Tom Freeman's Checksum program as an aid to typing in published programs (see note on Contents page of this issue).

If you prefer to save typing effort, you may have a copy of this program by sending \$4 to REGENA, 918 S. Cedar Knolls West, Cedar City, UT 84720. Be sure to specify that you need the TI version of Fourcard and whether you want cassette or diskette.

#### **Fourcard Solitaire**

100 REM FOURCARD !048 110 REM BY REGENA !071 120 DIM CARD(52),T(9,4,2),R( 4)!133 130 CALL CLEAR !209 140 PRINT TAB(5);"\*\* FOURCAR D \*\*" !202 150 CALL CHAR(60,"080402FF02 0408")!148 160 PRINT : : "FOUR CARDS ARE IF" !Ø46 DEALT. 170 CALL CHAR(61,"102040FF40 201")!086 180 PRINT "ANY SUITS MATCH, YOU MAY" !248 190 CALL CHAR(62,"0010101092 54381")!162 200 PRINT "DISCARD THE LOWES T CARD BY" !107 210 CALL CHAR(64,"0010385492 10101")!164 220 PRINT 'USING THE ARROW K EYS TO MOVE" !Ø39 230 CALL CHAR(136,"00183C7E7

E3C18")!247 240 PRINT "OVER THE RIGHT CO LUMN, THEN" !194 250 CALL COLOR(9,16,1)!233 260 PRINT "PRESS THE > KEY." !150 270 CALL COLOR(10,7,16)!024 280 PRINT: "TO DEAL 4 MORE C ARDS, PRESS" !025 290 CALL COLOR(14,11,1)!017 300 PRINT "THE "; CHR\$(136);" ENTER KEY." !254 310 CALL COLOR(11,7,16)!025 320 PRINT :"PRESS @ TO MOVE A BOTTOM" !141 330 CALL COLOR(12,2,16)!021 340 PRINT "CARD TO AN EMPTY TOP SPOT." !095 350 CALL COLOR(13,2,16)!022 360 PRINT: "GET ALL FOUR ACE S ON TOP!": ::!178 370 FOR C=96 TO 134 !218 380 READ C\$ !254 390 CALL CHAR(C,C\$)!081

400 NEXT C !217 410 DATA 00030F1F3F3F7F7F,FF FFFFFFFFFFFFF,00C0F0F8FCFCF EFE, FEFEFCFCF8FØC, 7F7F3F3F1F ØFØ3,,,Ø !Ø42 420 DATA 1824040408103C,3C04 Ø418Ø4Ø438,2Ø2424243EØ4Ø4,3C 403804042438,1C20203C24241C, 3004040808101 !005 430 DATA 18242418242418,1C24 241CØ4Ø4Ø4,8C92929292928C,Ø4 Ø4Ø4Ø4Ø42418,3844444444C34, 24283028282424 !085 440 DATA 18242424243C2424.0. 22777F7F7F3E1CØ8,Ø81C3E7F3E1 CØ8, Ø81C3E3E7F7F36Ø8, Ø81CØ82 A7F2AØ8Ø8 !Ø84 450 DATA 1824040408103C,3C04 0418040438,202424243E0404,3C 403804042438,1C20203C24241C. 3004040808101 !005 460 DATA 18242418242418,1C24 241CØ4Ø4Ø4,8C92929292928C,Ø4 (See Page 12)

#### REGENA ON BASIC—

(Continued from Page 11) 420 !219 940 A=A-1 !252 Ø4Ø4Ø4Ø42418,384444444444C34. 1390 NEXT BB !026 950 GOTO 850 !164 24283028282424 !085 1400 FLAG=1 !210 960 IF KEY<>68 THEN 1020 !15 470 DATA 182424243C2424 !1 1410 GOTO 2100 !139 74 1420 FOR B=1 TO 4 !052 970 REM MOVE RIGHT !175 980 IF A=4 THEN 860 !088 480 PRINT :"PRESS "; CHR\$(136 1430 R(B)=R(B)+1 !123 990 CALL SOUND(100,1492,2)!1 1440 J=2\*R(B)!199 );"ENTER TO START.";!130 490 CALL KEY(0,KEY,S)!089 1450 K=7+5\*B !205 85 500 IF KEY<>13 THEN 490 !126 1460 GOSUB 1580 !130 1000 A=A+1 !251 1010 GOTO 850 !164 510 CALL CLEAR !209 1470 T(R(B),B,1)=SUIT !103 520 PRINT "SHUFFLING DECK... 1020 IF KEY<>69 THEN 1190 !0 1480 T(R(B),B,2)=N !113 "!219 1490 NEXT B !216 530 FLAG=0 !209 1030 REM MOVE UP !214 1500 DECK=DECK-4 !171 540 FOR C=1 TO 52 !105 1040 FOR B=1 TO 4 !052 1510 D\$=" "&STR\$(DECK)!037 1050 CARD(C)=0 !129 1050 IF R(B)=0 THEN 1080 !24 1520 M\$=SEG\$(D\$,LEN(D\$)-1,2) 560 NEXT C !217 !163 570 FOR C=1 TO 4 !053 1530 J=14 !055 1060 NEXT B !216 1070 GOTO 860 !174 580 FOR D=1 TO 2 !052 1540 K=4 !006 !142 680 PRINT :" `aab" !193 690 PRINT " a48a" !182 1190 IF KEY<>88 THEN 1310 !1 1640 IF CARD(CC)<>0 THEN 163 700 PRINT " LEFT" !179 Ø !23Ø 94 710 PRINT " aaaa" !012 1200 REM DISCARD !212 1650 CARD(CC)=1 !197 720 PRINT " aaaa" !012 1210 IF R(A)=0 THEN 860 !019 1660 SUIT=INT((CC-1)/13)!224 730 PRINT " daac": : : : : 1220 FOR B=1 TO 4 !052 1670 N=CC-13\*SUIT !138 1680 SUIT=SUIT+1 !003 1079 1230 IF R(B)=0 THEN 1290 !19 740 J=2 !003 1690 REM DRAW CARD 1066 6
1240 IF A=B THEN 1290 !077
1250 IF T(R(B),B,1)<>T(R(A),
A,1)THEN 1290 !081
1260 IF T(R(A),A,2)>T(R(B),B
,2)THEN 1290 !148
1270 GOSUB 1870 !165
1280 B=6 !255
1290 NEXT B !216
1300 GOTO 860 !174 6 750 K=12 !054 760 DECK=48 !011 1700 CALL SOUND(100,592,2)!1 36 1710 CALL VCHAR(J,K,96)!127 770 FOR D=1 TO 4 !054 780 GOSUB 1580 !130 1720 CALL VCHAR(J+1,K,97,4)! 790 T(1,D,1)=SUIT !098 235 800 T(1,D,2)=N !108 1730 CALL VCHAR(J+5,K,100)!0 97 810 R(D)=1 !187 1740 CALL VCHAR(J,K+1,97,6)! 820 K=K+5 !019 830 NEXT D !218 237 1310 IF KEY<>13 THEN 860 !24 840 A=1 !249 1750 CALL VCHAR(J,K+2,97,6)! 238 850 AA=8+5\*A !004 860 CALL KEY(0,KEY,S)!089 1760 CALL VCHAR(J,K+3,98)!06 1320 REM DEAL !240 870 CALL HCHAR(1,AA,42)!079 1330 IF DECK=0 THEN 2100 !00 1770 CALL VCHAR(J+1,K+3,97,4 880 CALL HCHAR(1,AA,32)!078 890 IF S<1 THEN 860 !104 1340 FOR B=1 TO 4 !052 )!168 900 IF KEY<>83 THEN 960 !093 1350 IF R(B)=9 THEN 2100 !25 1780 CALL VCHAR(J+5,K+3,99)! 910 REM MOVE LEFT !092 920 IF A=1 THEN 860 !085 1790 CALL HCHAR(J+1,K+2,117+ 1360 NEXT B !216 1370 FOR BB=1 TO 4 !118 SUIT) ! Ø25 930 CALL SOUND(100,1492,2)!1 85 (See Page 13) 138Ø IF T(1,BB,2)<>13 THEN 1

#### **REGENA ON BASIC—**

(Continued from Page 12)
1800 IF SUIT>2 THEN 1830 !04
2
1810 CALL HCHAR(J+1,K+1,103+
N)!Ø28
1820 GOTO 1840 !134
1830 CALL HCHAR(J+1,K+1,121+
N)!Ø28
1840 RETURN !136
1850 REM DISCARD !212
1860 REM ERASE CARD !132
187Ø J=R(A)*2 !198
1880 CALL SOUND(100,440,2)!1
28
1890 IF R(A)=1 THEN 2000 !14
0
1900 CALL HCHAR(J,AA-1,97,4)
<b>!</b> Ø21
1910 CALL HCHAR(J+1,AA-1,97,
4)!208
1920 CALL HCHAR(J+2,AA-1,97,
4)!209
1930 CALL HCHAR(J+3,AA-1,100

_	)!Ø68	3
	1940	CALL HCHAR(J+3,AA,97,2)
	1020	
	1950	CALL HCHAR(J+3,AA+2,99)
	<b>!</b> Ø36	
		CALL HCHAR(J+4,AA-1,32,
	4)!20	
		CALL HCHAR(J+5,AA-1,32,
	4)!20	
		R(A)=R(A)-1!122
		RETURN !136
	2000	FOR BB=AA-1 TO AA+2 !25
	1	
		CALL VCHAR(J,BB,32,6)!Ø
	96	
		NEXT BB !Ø26
		$R(A) = \emptyset$ !183
		RETURN !136
		FOR BB=1 TO LEN(M\$)!044
		CALL HCHAR(J,K+BB,ASC(S
		4\$,BB,1)))!Ø96
	2070	NEXT BB !Ø26
	2080	RETURN !136

2090 REM GAME OVER !080
2100 MS="GAME OVER" !117
211Ø J=19 !Ø6Ø
212Ø K=2 !ØØ4
2130 GOSUB 2050 !090
2140 M\$="YOU LOST" !093
2150 IF FLAG<>1 THEN 2170 !0
18
2160 M\$="YOU WON!" !048
217Ø J=21 !Ø53
2180 GOSUB 2050 !090
2190 M\$="PLAY AGAIN? (Y/N)"
<b>!</b> Ø67
2200 J=24 !056
2210 GOSUB 2050 !090
2220 CALL KEY(0,KEY,S)!089
223Ø IF (KEY=89)+(KEY=121)TH
EN 510 !127
2240 IF (KEY<>78)*(KEY<>110)
THEN 2220 !180
2250 CALL CLEAR !209
2260 END !139

## EXTENDED BASIC

## Line number crunching

By JERRY L. STERN ©J.L. Stern

I don't like the RESequence command in TI Extended BASIC. Most of the language is great, certainly one of the most powerful versions of BASIC available today. But I learned BASIC on an antique mechanical teletype machine. The teletype was connected to a time-shared mainframe computer, and printed out everything on enormous rolls of coarse yellow paper with chunks of wooden knotholes still in it. There were no commands for any kind of fancy printout, just print a line, advance a line, print a line. The fancy print controls consisted of the backspace command. Period.

The language was crude, but it had a few (very few) redeeming features. The RESequence command could start in the middle of the program and leave the beginning alone. When I wanted to insert a new section of code in the middle of a program, I could respace the portion I needed without messing up the line numbers to the rest

of the program.

The Extended BASIC and console BASIC RESequence, or RES, command is not that flexible. The entire program is always renumbered. The same increment is always used for line spacing throughout the program. Any subprogram that was deliberately numbered with a nice high set of line numbers is always moved down to the low number regions, where it gets all mixed up with the main program.

There is only one advantage to using either high or low numbers for program lines in TI BASIC — it makes the program easier to read and debug. There is no speed advantage, and no memory is saved by low line numbers. Using smoothly spaced lines makes the program more readable, and using high numbers for subprograms helps keep the program ready for adding new features by merging in additional subprograms later on.

The TI RES command handles bad line numbers in a poor fashion. Just because we may have lapsed for a moment into being human, and left out a line number that another line was supposed to branch to, is no reason to be told to "GOTO 32767." Is that a place? Do computers think we would suffer if we went there?

It is possible to write our own program to resequence programs in Extended BASIC. By saving a program in MERGE format, we can store the program in a format readable by another program. The format of the merge file is not obvious, but we will need to understand only a few small parts of the format for this application. First, line number storage at the beginnings of lines and in the middle of lines. Next, the storage of remarks lines, and finally, a little bit of background about the file end marks.

Extended BASIC program lines are stored in a shorthand form, with "tokens" representing each command name. There is a token number assigned to each Extended BASIC reserved word. Any program line is represented as a string of numbers.

(See Page 14)

#### **EXTENDED BASIC**—

(Continued from Page 13)

100 PRINT
is: 0 100 156 0
110 RANDOMIZE
is 0 110 149 0
120 GOTO 400
is 0 120 134 201 1 144 0
400 STOP
is 1 144 152 0

Line numbers are two bytes long. To convert back to the original line number, the first byte is multiplied by 256, and added to the second byte. In the middle of a line, the two bytes are preceded by the token 201 as identification.

Admittedly, our RESequence II program, RESEQ2 for short, will run more slowly than does RES. So, we had better make it worthwhile to run it. We'll need a wish list.

#### WANTED

- **1.** The ability to space different portions of the program with different increments.
- 2. The option of leaving the high end numbers, for DATA statements and subprograms, at their original locations.
- **3.** A printout of line numbers before and after the resequence.
- **4.** Better treatment for undefined line numbers than just "GOTO 32767."

RESEQ2 works by reading the original program, in MERGE format, twice. The first time through, RESEQ2 makes a list of all the line numbers in use, and displays the lowest and highest line numbers, and the starting line number of the first subprogram. Because Extended BASIC will not allow any main program lines after that first subprogram line, that is a natural dividing point for the program. I generally leave my subprogram with the high line numbers they were originally written with. That makes them easier to reuse in other projects.

After creating a line number conversion table, RESEQ2 reads the file again, and searches for all the line numbers. Each line number is converted to the newly assigned number, and the new set of lines is saved in a new merge file.

Let's start at the beginning. On line 120 space is saved for the line number table as the matrix, or two-dimensional array, A(1,300). A(0,X) will be the old numbers, and A(1,X) will be the new numbers. The choice of 300 lines is arbitrary. You may

use a larger number if you think your programs will get that long. There is memory to spare, even with just the 32K memory card

The DEF statements on lines 130 and 140 convert crunch or merge format line numbers to and from our normal base ten notation. Including them here makes these formulas less difficult to include in the operations to follow. DEF LN(T\$) converts FROM crunch format, and DEF CR\$(S) converts TO crunch format.

The code searches each line for other line numbers. A line number can be recognized within a line by searching for the ASCII character #201. The two bytes that follow that character are a line number in base 256.

Next, the file names are determined. The defaults of DSK1.TEMP and DSK1.NEWTEMP may be changed if you like other names.

Lines 200-260 read the original, or source file, for the first time, and convert the first two bytes of each line into the line numbers for both the new and old halves of the conversion table. Each line is checked until the first subprogram is found. That line will have the token for SUB immediately after the line number. That is, the command SUB will be represented in the third byte of the line by the token number 161.

When reading a disk file, usually the and of file command (EOF) is used to check that the program is not allowed to read past the end of the file. However, the last line of a merge format program file is not a program line, but the file end signal of the number 255 listed twice. RESEQ2 checks for the end of the file by looking for that code instead of the standard end of file code. When that signal is found, the file is set back to its beginning.

#### RESTORE #1

This statement allows the program to read the program file a second time without the need to close and reopen the file.

Next, the program asks for instructions on how to renumber the program lines. If

no choice is given for a first line, 100 will be used as a default. An increment is requested next, and the line number to use that increment until. That limit does not need to be a real line number; it can be any number between the last line number to be changed and the first number to be either left alone, or changed with the next increment value.

As the program receives the new line numbering instructions, it updates the line number table. When it reaches the stop point requested, it asks again for a new increment. If ENTER is pressed by itself at this point, RESEQ2 will stop making changes and go on to the next step. If the user of the program doesn't plan carefully, and asks for a 50-line program to be renumbered with an increment of 1000, the line numbers will become larger than the maximum allowed value of 32767. If RESEQ2 discovers this has happened, it will stop at this point and reset the new line number table as being equal to the old, and then start the process of asking for renumbering instructions again. This time, try more reasonable numbers.

Line 430 allows the printout of the altered line number table. If no printer name is given, this section will be skipped, and the process of converting the program will begin.

For every line, RESEQ2 must perform several actions. Each line begins with an old line number. That number is converted to the new number assigned in the line number table. This is not done by searching for the old number, but instead is done by assigning the first new line number to the first new line, the second to the second, and so on.

Next, the code searches each line for other line numbers. A line number can be recognized within a line by searching for the ASCII character #201. The two bytes that follow that character are a line number inbase 256. The earliest position any line number could take within the body of the line would be immediately after the first command, for example, GOTO 200. That places the #201 code in the fourth byte of the line, so RESEQ2 will begin its search in that spot.

For each line number found in the body (See Page 15)

#### **EXTENDED BASIC—**

#### (Continued from Page 15)

of a line, RESEQ2 searches the table of old line numbers for that number, and then replaces the number in the line with the two-byte code for the new line number. If there is no matching old number, there is a reference error in the program; an instruction has been written to send program control to a non-existent line. Rather than just replace the old line number with "32767," RESEQ2 will add a comment, or tail remark to the end of the line.

If an old line reads — 200 ON X GO SUB 300,350,400 — and there is no old line number 350, then the new line would read like this:

240 ON X GOSUB 310,32767,380 ! RE FERENCE 340 TO 350

That means that the old line number was

positioned in the program between the new lines 340 and 350. The old line 350 was probably a remark statement that was deleted during revision. There should never have been a branch to a comment statement in the first place, but the tail remark will still help repair the damage.

After making the swap of the new line number for the old, RESEQ2 goes back to three bytes past the position where it found the first old number, and searches again for the next old number. It will repeat this search, replace and search routine until the POS command reports that there are no more characters #201 in the line. Finally, the new line may be written to the new program file, including the new tail remark if it needed one, and the end of line signal,

an ASCII code zero.

When all the lines have been converted, RESEQ2 prints one additional line to the new file, the line 255, 255. Those two ASCII characters signal the end of the merge file to Extended BASIC.

After running the program, the new file will be in merge format. To convert it back to program format, type:

NEW

MERGE DSK1.NEWTEMP SAVE DSK1.NEWNAME

Well, that fixes one of the few annoying parts of Extended BASIC. There are some other features of other BASICs that would be a help to us in our programming. I think I had better get to work on converting them, too.

#### RESEQ2

100 ! RESEQ2 !085 110 ! JLS 7/89 V.2.0 !183 120 DIM A(1,300)!067 130 DEF LN(T\$)=VAL(STR\$(ASC( T\$)\*256+ASC(SEG\$(T\$,2,1))))! 099 140 DEF CR\$(S)=CHR\$(INT(S/25 6))&CHR\$(S-INT(S/256)\*256)! CONVERTS LINE NUMBER INTO CR UNCH FORMAT 1034 150 CALL BLUE !145 160 DISPLAY AT(1,11) ERASE AL L:"RESEQ2" :: CALL CHAR(125, "'ØØFF"):: CALL HCHAR(2,13,12 5,6)!141 170 DISPLAY AT(3,5): "FANCY R ESEQUENCING" !084 180 DISPLAY AT(5,1): "NAME OF FILE TO EDIT?":"DSK1.TEMP" :: ACCEPT AT(6,4)SIZE(-12)VA LIDATE(UALPHA, DIGIT, "\_@."):S \$ !117 190 DISPLAY AT(7,1): "NAME OF NEW FILE?": "DSK1.NEWTEMP" : : ACCEPT AT(8,4)SIZE(-12)VAL IDATE(UALPHA, DIGIT, "\_@."):D\$ 1084 200 OPEN #1:"DSK"&S\$, INPUT , DISPLAY , VARIABLE 163 !203 21Ø X=Ø !Ø15 220 LINPUT #1:P\$ :: X=X+1 ::  $A(1,X),A(\emptyset,X)=LN(P\$)!\emptyset72$ 230 IF A(0,X)>32768 THEN 270 1085 240 DISPLAY AT(10,1): "READIN

G LINE  $\#:":A(\emptyset,X)!135$ 250 IF SP>0 THEN 260 ELSE IF SEG\$(P\$,3,1)=CHR\$(161)THEN  $SP=A(\emptyset,X)!159$ 260 GOTO 220 !043 270 X=X-1 :: RESTORE #1 !055 280 DISPLAY AT(10,1):"FIRST LINE # WAS: "; $A(\emptyset,1)$ !229 290 DISPLAY AT(11,1):"FIRST SUBPROGRAM: ";SP !193 300 DISPLAY AT(12,1):"LAST L INE # WAS: ";  $A(\emptyset, X)!\emptyset17$ 310 DISPLAY AT(16,1)BEEP:"CH ANGE FIRST LINE # TO #?" :: ACCEPT AT(17,6)VALIDATE(DIGI T)SIZE(5):Y\$ !193 320 IF YS="" THEN A(1.1)=100 ELSE A(1,1)=VAL(Y\$)!253 330 DISPLAY AT(16,1)BEEP:"US E INCREMENT TO LINE #":"INC? TO?":"'ENTER' STOPS CH ANGES HERE." !073 340 ACCEPT AT(17,6)VALIDATE( DIGIT)SIZE(5):F\$ !174 350 IF F\$="" THEN IF L=0 THE N DISPLAY AT(17,1):"": :: GOTO 310 ELSE 410 ELSE F=VAL (F\$)!Ø83 360 DISPLAY AT(18,1):"'ENTER ' TAKES CHANGES TO END" !174 370 ACCEPT AT(17,15)VALIDATE (DIGIT)SIZE(5):T\$ :: IF T\$=" " THEN T=32767 ELSE T=VAL(T\$ )!218 380 IF L>0 THEN 400 !147

390 A(1,0)=A(1,1)-F :: L=1245  $400 \text{ IF } A(0,L) \le T \text{ THEN } A(1,L)$ =A(1,L-1)+F :: L=L+1 :: GOTO 400 ELSE 330 !004 410 IF A(1,L-1)<=A(1,L)THEN 430 ELSE A(1,L)=A(1,L-1)+10 :: L=L+1 :: IF L=X+1 THEN 42 Ø ELSE 410 !033 420 IF A(1,X)>32767 THEN 570 !130 430 DISPLAY AT(20,1):"PRINT LINE NUMBER TABLE TO?":"'NUL L' TO NOT PRINT TABLE" :: AC CEPT AT(22,1):DV\$ :: IF DV\$= "" THEN 490 !092 440 IF L=X-1 THEN 430 !202 450 OPEN #6:DV\$,OUTPUT !184 460 PRINT #6:S\$,D\$ !223 470 FOR Z=1 TO X :: PRINT #6  $:A(\emptyset,Z);A(1,Z),:: NEXT Z !18$ 48Ø CLOSE #6 !156 490 OPEN #5:"DSK"&D\$,OUTPUT, DISPLAY , VARIABLE 163 !037 500 FOR L=1 TO X :: SE=4 :: LINPUT #1:P\$ :: P\$=CR\$(A(1,L ))&SEG\$(P\$,3,LEN(P\$)-2)!129 510 T=POS(P\$,CHR\$(201),SE):: IF T=0 THEN 550 ELSE TL=LN( SEG\$(P\$,T+1,2)):: SE=T+3 !02 1 520 FOR LP=1 TO X :: IF  $A(\emptyset)$ LP)=TL THEN TL=A(1,LP):: GOT

(See Page 16)

## TRIALS OF A c99 BEGINNER

## Polynomial curves

#### By CHARLES E. KIRKWOOD JR.

A program to evaluate a polynomial with integer coefficients was published in the March 1989 c99 article. This month will be an expansion of this program to calculate and plot as many as ten polynomials on the same graph.

Originally this program was written in FORTRAN and, as you know, the subscript values in FORTRAN start with 1 rather than 0. This program will ignore the zero subscripts completely and start with 1, which will make a slight modification to the March program.

Several new functions are written:

graph(nc,np,dx,dy,x,y,c,p,pr) where nc is the number of curves, np is the number of points, dx is the x increment or step, dy is the y increment or step, x is an array of the x values, y is a two-dimensional array of the y values for each curve, c is an array for the points on the graph for each curve, p and pr are used to designate whether the output is on the screen or printer. This function can print as many as 10 curves on the same graph. The function can be used with other programs to plot curves that are not polynomials.

y=ipoly(m,a,x) where m is the number of coefficients of the polynomial, a is an array of the coefficients, and x is the value of the independent variable. This function is a slight modification of the March function since the subscripts begin with 1 rather than 0

r=divrnd(a,b) where a is the numerator and b is the denominator. This function is designed to round the integer division for plotting the curves. In this function, the result is rounded upward if the decimal fraction is more than one half and the result is positive and downward if the result is negative.

**b**=iabs(a) for the absolute value of a.

The program is more or less self-explanatory. Prompts are given for the input.

Generally not more than 4 or 5 curves can be seen well on the screen, but as many as 10 can be plotted on paper. If dy is input as 0, the graph function will calculate a dy value to make the graph fit on the screen or on a printer page. A total of 35 values of x

can be plotted on the screen and 74 on the printer. The user may wish to design his own characters for the points; the letters of alphabet are used with this program, A for the first curve, B for the second, etc. The plotted point will be \* when curves intersect.

Right now the output is formatted for 4 digits or a sign and 3 digits. This could be changed by the user.

```
/*polynomial evaluation with graph*/
#include DSK1.STDIO
extern atoi(),printf(),fprintf();
main()
  int aa[11],x[75],y[11][75],a[11][11],m[11];
  char c[11],s[10];
  int nc,n,mn,xo,xm,dx,dy,np,p;
  int i, j, k, pr, z;
  c[1]='A';
  c[2]='B';
  c[3]='C';
  c[4]='D';
  c[5]='E';
  c[6]='F':
  c[7]='G';
  c[8]='H';
  c[9]='I';
  c[10]='J':
  puts("Input 1 for screen output or\n");
              2 for printer output
  p=atoi(gets(s));
  if(p==2)
    pr=fopen("PIO","w");
  puts("\nInput number of polynomials ");
  nc=atoi(gets(s));
  puts("\nInput degree and coefficients of polynomials\n");
  for(i=1;i<=nc;++i)
    printf("\nDegree of #%d ",i);
    n=atoi(gets(s));
    mn=n+1:
                        (See Page 17)
```

#### **EXTENDED BASIC—**

```
(Continued from Page 15)
O 540 !055
530 NEXT LP :: GOSUB 580 ::
TL=32767 !000
540 P$=SEG$(P$,1,T)&CR$(TL)&
SEG$(P$,T+3,LEN(P$)-T-2):: G
OTO 510 !094
550 DISPLAY AT(24,1): WRITIN
G NEW LINE #: ";LN(P$);:: PR
INT #5:P$ :: NEXT L !008
```

```
560 PRINT #5:CHR$(255)&CHR$(255):: CLOSE #1 :: CLOSE #5 :: STOP !168
570 DISPLAY AT(1,1)ERASE ALL :"BAD LINE #!" :: FOR J=1 TO X :: A(1,J)=A(0,J):: NEXT J :: GOTO 310 !135
580 FOR LP=1 TO X :: IF A(0,LP)>TL THEN LP=X !167
590 NEXT LP !050
```

```
600 P$=SEG$(P$,1,LEN(P$)-1)& CHR$(131)&" REFERENCE "&STR$ (A(1,LP-1))&" TO "&STR$(A(1,LP))&CHR$(0):: RETURN !127 29505 SUB BLUE !149 29510 ! SWITCHES DISPLAY TO WHITE ON BLUE; JLS 7/88 !230 29515 CALL SCREEN(5):: FOR L =0 TO 14 :: CALL COLOR(L,16,1):: NEXT L :: SUBEND !202
```

```
(Continued from Page 16)
  mfil=mn:
  for(j=1;j<=mn;++j)
    printf("\nCoefficient #%d ",j);
    a[i][j]=atoi(gets(s));
  putchar(10);
puts("Input initial value of x ");
xo=atoi(gets(s));
puts("Input last value of x
                                ");
xm=atoi(gets(s));
puts("Input x increment
                                ");
dx=atoi(gets(s));
puts("Input y increment
                                "):
dy=atoi(gets(s));
k=1;
while(xo<=xm)
  for(i=1;i<=nc;++i)
    mn=m[i]:
    for(j=1;j<=mn;++j)
    aa[j]=a[i][j];
    y[i][k]=ipoly(mn,aa,xo);
  x[k]=xo;
  xo=xo+dx;
  ++k;
np=k-1;
if(p==2)
  for(i=1;i<=np;++i)
     fprintf(pr,"%4d ",x[i]);
     for(j=1;j<=nc;++j)
       fprintf(pr,"%4d ",y[j][i]);
     putc(10,pr);
  putc(12,pr);
else
  putchar(12);
  for(i=1;i<=np;++i)
    printf("%4d ",x[i]);
    for(j=1;j<=nc;++j)
      printf("%4d ",y[j][i]);
    putchar(10);
  puts("Press any character ");
  z=getchar();
                   (See Page 18)
```



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#### c99—

```
(Continued from Page 17)
                                        if(dy==0)
  putchar(12);
  graph(nc,np,dx,dy,x,y,c,p,pr);
                                          if(p==2)
  if(p==2)
                                            dy=(ymax-ymin)/69+1;
  fclose(pr);
                                            dy=(ymax-ymin)/21+1;
ipoly(m,a,x)
                                        iu=divrnd(ymin,dy)-2;
int m,x;
                                        for(i=1;i<=n;++i)
int a[];
                                          for(j=1;j<=m;++j)
  int i,y;
                                            y[i][j]=divrnd(yy[i][j],dy);
  y=a[1]:
  for(i=2;i<=m;++i)
                                        iv=divrnd(ymax,dy)+1;
    y=y*x+a[i];
                                        while(iv!=iu)
  return(y);
                                          val=iv*dy;
                                          for(i=1;i<74;++i)
graph(n,m,dx,dy,x,yy,s,p,pr)
                                            pl[i]=' ';
int m,n,dx,dy,pr,p;
                                            if(nt==1)
int x[],yy[][75];
                                              pl[nn]=';';
char s[]:
                                            if(iv==0)
  char pl[75];
                                              for(i=1;i<=m;++i)
  int y[11][75];
                                                pl[i]='-';
  int nn, nt, i, j, ymin, ymax;
                                              if(nn>0)
  int line, iu, iv, val, iy, e;
  nn=#:
                                                i=nn;
  nt=0:
                                                while(i<=m)
   for(i=1;i<11;++i)
                                                  pl[i]='+';
     for(j=1;j<74;++j)
                                                  i=i+10;
      y[i][j]=30000;
  if(x[1]<=0)
                                              i=1:
                                              while(i<=nn)
     nn=divrnd(x[1],dx);
     nt=1:
                                                j=nn+l-i;
     nn=iabs(nn)+1;
                                                pl[i]='+';
                                                i=i+10;
   ymax=yy[1][1];
   ymin=ymax;
   for(i=1;i<=n;++i)
                                            for(i=1;i<=n;++i)
     for(j=1;j<=m;++j)
                                              for(j=1;j<=m;++j)
       if(yy[i][j]<ymin)</pre>
                                                iy=y[i][j];
         ymin=yy[i][j];
                                                if(iv==iy)
       else if(yy[i][j]>ymax)
         ymax=yy[i][j];
                                                  if((pl[j]>='A')&(pl[j]<='J'))
     }
```

```
pl[j]='*';
          else
            pl[j]=s[i];
   iv=iv-l;
   if(p==2)
     fprintf(pr,"\n%4d ",val);
     printf("\n%4d ",val);
   for(i=1;i<=m;++i)
     if(p==2)
        putc(pl[i],pr);
        putchar(pl[i]);
  dy=0:
  return;
divrnd(a,b)
int a,b;
  int c,d,e;
  c=a/b:
  d=a%b;
  e=b/2;
 - d=iabs(d);
  e=iabs(e);
  if(d>e)
    if(c<0)
      c=c-1;
    else
      c=c+1;
  return(c);
iabs(n)
int n:
  int m:
  if(n<0)
    m=-n:
  else
     m=n:
   return(m);
```

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### THE MAKING OF A PORTABLE TI

## Making room for the RAMdis! means condensing 32K memory circuitry

#### By JAN JANOWSKI

This is the second in a three-part series about building a TI console that includes a memory expansion, RAMdisk and printer port.-Ed

It was quickly beginning to dawn on me that the size of this project was larger than that of my first portable. I needed the inclusion of a 32K memory expansion on this card, and it had to take up as little space as possible. The 32K memory had to be

built and tested before I could build the RAMdisk, but the RAMdisk had to be laid out around the 32K memory mod!

I solved this classic problem, of "which came first, the chicken or the egg," by making a photostat of the expansion board and making paper cutout models of the integrated circuits. I then placed them on the copy page and moved them around until the layout design looked about right. But even then I still had a problem in that the memory expansion was taking up too much space.

#### CONDENSING THE CIRCUITRY

I gave up trying to create a layout design for both and started using a "proto-board," and I worked on the 32K memory mod exclusively, focusing my efforts on getting the size of the circuitry as small as possible. I wonder how many of you are aware of or have bought the TI hardware modification manual that the Chicago Users Group is selling (the cost of the manual, with postage and handling, is \$10.)? Let me tell you, if you are into hardware mods, it is worth its weight in gold. It includes a schematic and board layout for a 32K memory upgrade, using just one chip, and I used that design as a basis from which to start.

This 32K memory expansion module can be built using only one chip, one transistor, eight diodes, and four resistors, and the size ends up being 2.75 inches by 1.75 inches. I later ended up eliminating the transistor and one resistor: the size of the board space that I am now using is 1.5 inches by .75 inches (only 25 percent as much space). Compare this 1.24 square inches to a 32K card for an expansion box.

Parts were eliminated by picking up one

The portable TI in full operation

more signal from the computer board, ("Not DBIN" from U508 pin 9), rather than using "DBIN" from the GROM socket. By doing this, I eliminated the need for the transistor and pullup resistor. Also, by moving the diodes around carefully, I was able to install all the circuitry underneath the IC socket.

Using this reduced sizing for the 32K memory upgrade, it was possible to layout the RAMdisk, and with the RAMdisk and 32K laid out, there was still 26 square inches of board space available.

#### WIRING THE BOARD

I next started with the wiring on the expansion board. I had earlier decided that if I didn't develop some type of wiring

scheme, I would go crazy trying to find a broken wire once things were completed. Can you imagine hundreds of wires all of the same color tightly wired on a board, and one end of one wire comes off?

Therefore, I decided on a color code to at least reduce my level of confusion a wee bit. For ground, I used black wire. For +5v, I used red wire. For the data bus wiring, I used blue wire. For the address bus, I used yellow wire. And for wiring not of

> the above types, I used white wire. This one bit of forethought saved me untold hours of frustration. (See parts layout and board size drawing.)

> As I started transcribwires from schematic to expansion board, I uncovered one signal that occurs in the expansion box that does not occur inside the console. You will not find the equivalent of pin 11, of the PEB board, "Not RDBEN," in the console, because this signal is unique to the PEB. What this signal does is as follows:

Let's say that a RAMdisk inside the expansion box wants to send some data to the computer. The RAMdisk puts a "low" on pin 11, which disables any other card in the PEB from outputting data, and simultaneously enables the output data tranceiver on its own board. Here is what I mean by "enabling the data tranceiver." The data bus, unlike the address bus, sends data in both directions, to and from the computer. Tranceivers both send and receive, but these functions cannot be done simultaneously. Picture a traffic cop keeping the two-way traffic from colliding on a one lane street — this is exactly what happens. "DBIN" enables the input side (data.

(See Page 21)

#### PORTABLE TI-

#### (Continued from Page 20)

from computer), while the logic that creates "Not RDBEN" enables the output side (data to computer).

My problem was that "Not RDBEN" does not exist in the console, and though the RAMdisk might work inside the console, would it work in conjunction with the PEB?

Fortunately, it turns out that it does, and the "Not RDBEN" signal can be disregarded in the console, for this project, at least.

Remember pin 11? Let's follow it to the console. Pin 11, "Not RDBEN," from any PEB card, goes to the PEB expansion card (the interface card, which usually sits in slot one of a PEB) where it is buffered, renamed "Not RDBENA.A" (which does the exact same thing it did before) and is passed directly to the black cable and to the plug at the right side of the TI console. Inside this black connector, there are more electronics, and this signal "Not RDBENA.A" becomes the enable for the data bus tranceiver in the large black plug in the side of the TI console. Then, and only then, will data get inside the console from the PEB.

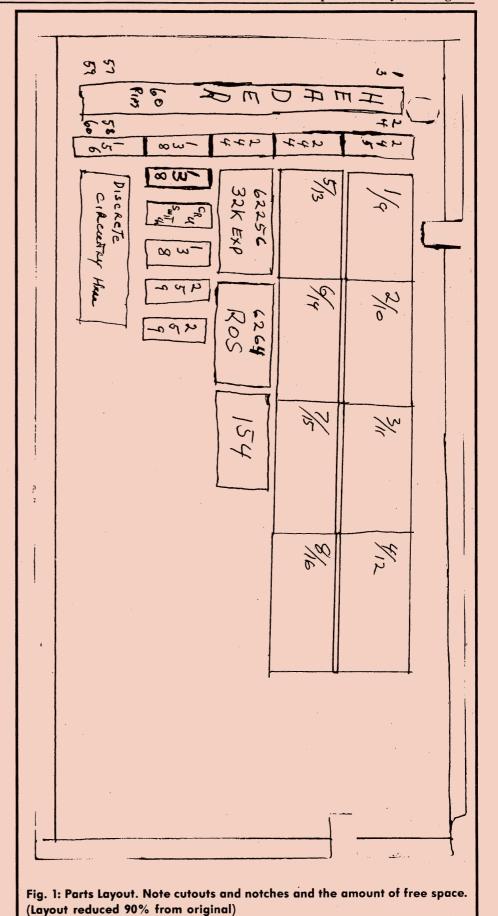
You can imagine my concern that the two separate data bus enables would cause data collisions, but, thank goodness, they haven't.

So, I continued on, and on with the wiring — I stopped only after the ground bus wiring was installed. Then I put it all together to verify it wouldn't crash the computer. I then took it apart, added the +5v wiring, reassembled it, and tested it again.

I took it apart again and added the 32K memory expansion, put it back together, and tested it again. This went on, and on. I finally got to the point where the 32K memory was functional. (I tested its functionality with the TI Diagnostics program and a Mini-Memory Cartridge.) Once I got that far, I was able to use this 32K memory to run other tests.

One thing led to another. Now I was finally beginning to see some results from my work. You can see the placement of the parts on the expansion board and the cutouts and notches needed to have the ex-

(See Page 26)



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Berlin. Good graphics and a real
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challenge.
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#### PORTABLE TI—

#### (Continued from Page 21)

pansion board fit in the top cover. (See Fig. 1)

#### HAMSOFT MODULE

At this point, the expansion board contains the 32K RAM, and most of a RAM-disk, with areas of the board set aside for the parallel port, which is the next hurdle to get over. My only concern is that, although the Hamsoft Module's parallel port works with a RAMdisk in the console, I don't know whether it will work in conjunction with an expansion box. Unfortunately, I did not have a connector that would allow me to plug in the Hamsoft as well as the expansion box for testing. That was something that would just have to wait until later.

Some important thanks goes to Kantronics (1202 E 23rd St., Lawrence, KS 66046) for making the Hamsoft Module for the TI computer, as without it I would not have attempted this project in the first place. The Hamsoft Module allows the interfacing of a stand alone TI computer to a Ham radio, for RTTY and CW operation (Radio Teletype and Morse Code), for both reception and transmission. With my TI, I have enjoyed many years of communications, worldwide, with other Hams on RTTY. Therefore, I have a special feeling for the harmonious combination of my TI and my Ham radio rig. The Hamsoft Module also contains a parallel port, and it was this parallel port that deeply interested me, for use in the portable.

#### BACK AT THE RAMDISK

Meanwhile, back at the RAMdisk, I was getting near the end of the wire installation, and was glad of that. As mentioned, after each major wiring session with the expansion board, it was tested to verify that the console was not being locked up by an error on this board. It takes longer to do things that way, but you have a better idea of where an error is this way. Finally the day came when I could stuff the sockets with logic chips and turn it on for a test. The console did not lock up, but other than the 32K mod, which had already been tested, it was not working. I eventually found three errors, and once they were fixed, it worked. Eureka! (See Fig. 2)

The schematic I used for the RAMdisk is a modified version of a standard RAM

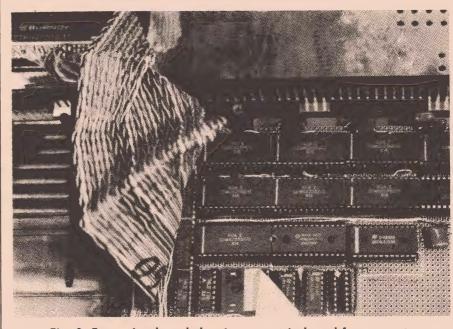


Fig. 2: Expansion board showing cutout in board for support.

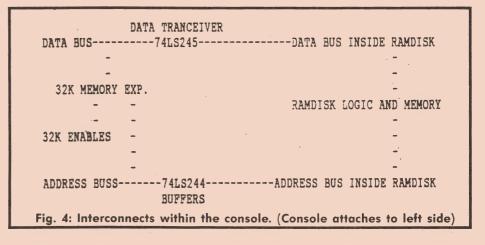
disk. It was scaled down in that it uses only 16 62256 chips instead of 32. The total size of the RAMdisk is 512K. The second 74LS154 and its decoder, 74LS259 were eliminated. I added a 1K pullup resistor between the memory chip pins 28 and 27, so that, during power off, it would not inadvertently try to write to memory. I also wanted a very stable battery backup so a memory capacitor was added (Radio Shack 272-1440). This worked so well that I placed one in the "supercart," too.

There is no LED on the modified power supply, and I wanted to do something special, so I re-designed the LED for the RAMdisk, so that that one LED had two different colors in it. The red part is con-

nected to the power supply, and glows dimly red when the power is on. The green side is connected to the RAMdisk, and glows bright yellow when the RAMdisk is accessed. This LED is placed beside the "4A" stamped in the top chrome trim of the console.

#### CRU SELECTION SWITCH

During my tests I found it desirable to be able to change CRU addresses, so I mounted the CRU selection switch under the keyboard, added access to it from the bottom of console. A short ribbon cable and 16-pin header plug connects the remote switch to the expansion board IC socket. I chose to use 4 AA nicad batteries (See Page 27)



#### PORTABLE TI-

#### (Continued from Page 26)

to provide for longer battery backup of the static RAM chips. The placement of the batteries has moved a few times, and they are presently mounted under the keyboard. All this extra circuitry inside the console increases the weight significantly, but from the outside, the only hint that this is not a stock console is that dual-colored LED beside the "4A." See Fig. 3.

To give you an idea of the flow of the interconnects within the console, Fig. 4 is a block diagram of the additional circuits, and their placement in the flow of things. The TI console attaches to the left side of the drawing.

Well, am I proud of myself! I managed

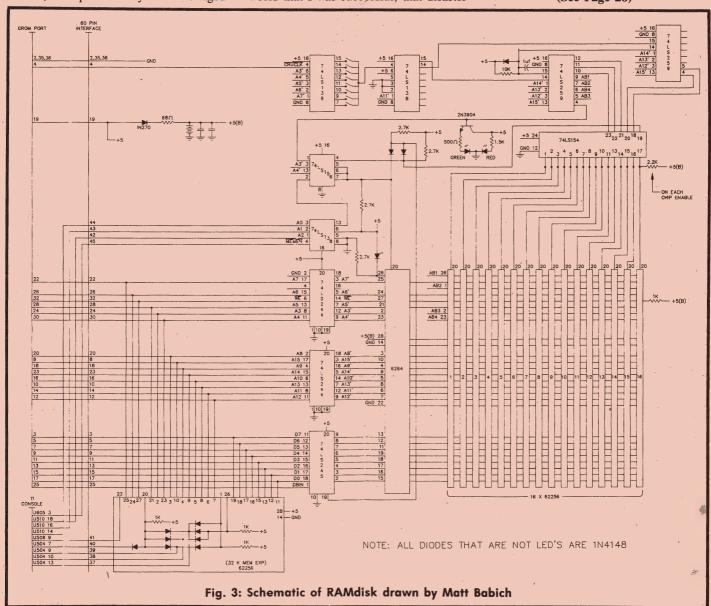
to squeze a RAMdisk inside a console, the combination console/RAMdisk will work on AC or DC, and there is plenty of room left over for the parallel port which, in preliminary tests, seemed to work well. And, let's not forget the 8-bank supercart. Talk about being the happiest guy in the TI world!

In test after test, including the TI diagnostics, Memtest, and Megtest, all tests indicate that there is no problem. After I loaded the version 7.3 RAMdisk Operating System (ROS) and John Johnson's RAMdisk Menu program, I started loading the RAMdisk's memory storage space. It was then, when I was about to announce to the world that I was successful, that disaster

struck — I disconnected the console from the expansion box, and on power-up the Menu program ran. I selected Funnelweb, and the loader part worked, but it crashed when I attempted to load the text editor. I reset the computer and selected TI-Artist, which promptly crashed. Next I selected John Johnson's Remind-Me!, and it loaded, but I was unable to load the reminders for the month from the RAMdisk.

I then tried a simple BASIC program which loaded with the standard RUN "DSK5.FILENAME" command, and that worked. Then, using the Editor/Assembler cartridge, I was able to load the text editor from Funnelweb, but after a document was

(See Page 28)



#### PORTABLE TI—

#### (Continued from Page 27)

completed, I was unable to store it or, for that matter, load a text file from the RAMdisk.

Next, I tried Fast-Term, and that program seemed to run fine, but I was unable to fully test it — the portable did not have a serial port to test it on. A few more hours of testing did not render any consistent results except that whenever I connected the expansion box to the console, there was absolutely no problem. However, whenever I removed the expansion box, the strange problems reappeared. I couldn't help asking myself the question: What's going on here?

When I removed the disk controller card (dcc), with the PEB attached, the problems reappeared! I next tried leaving the dcc inside the PEB, but I disconnected the disk drives. I obviously had no disk access, but I didn't have the problem of crashing either; with this arrangement, the system seemed happy. I then thought back to the day I was at another user's house, and he showed me that he could load a program without a disk controller card. I called him, and he tested it for me again, this time more throughly. Now, when he ran the programs, he encountered the same problems I had; some programs ran fine, however. Strange!

I then tried to fool the computer by changing the CRU address of the RAM

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disk to 1100, which is the standard disk controller CRU address (after separating the console from expansion box). That did not help.

What followed was 4-5 days of crazy tests, all of which were so inconclusive that I will not mention them here. This occurred about two weeks before the 1988 Chicago TI Faire, so I went to the Faire armed with schematics, drawings and as much documentation as possible, and talked with anyone who would listen.

#### IT'S IMPOSSIBLE

At the Faire, my idea and my experimentation were met with various responses; though the words differed, the meaning was the same: "IT'S IMPOSSIBLE—IT CAN'T BE DONE." In more than a few instances, had I had not had my schematics and drawings, I seriously believe that I would have been dismissed as a crackpot.

I was not banking on the Faire alone as a source of answers to my problem. I sent off letters to virtually everyone who seemed to matter in the TI community, including Texas Instruments. In each letter, I asked whether I was in fact correct about the lack of a dcc causing the kind of problem that I was experiencing. I finally got a call from Ron Walters, in Ohio, who talked with me at length about my project, and that conversation was followed up with a 5-minute face-to-face conversation with Bud Mills, of Bud Mills Services, at the December Chicago Users' Group meeting. In our discussion, of this matter, Bud promised that he would do all that he could find a fix for this problem.

Well, exactly what was my problem? Here is my understanding of the problem that I was facing: The ROS is written to co-exist with the disk controller's Device Service Routine (DSR). When a disk system is installed in an expansion box, you lose 2K of RAM in the VDP area, and this is set aside for the DSR routine for handling the disk accesses. Apparently, the RAMdisk ROS works in conjunction with this disk DSR, and, by removing the disk controller, the ROS was attempting to communicate with a DSR that wasn't present. Therefore, it crashed.

I later received an answer, of sorts, from Texas Instruments, which I have copied here for your reading pleasure.

"1. Install enough of the disk controller ROM (and supporting hardware) on board the computer to simulate the full capabilities for the disk controller in setting up the PAB." (Here I must admit that I do not know how much is enough.)

"2. Contact the author of the ROS to understand what parts of the disk controller ROM software it uses. Then, modify the ROS software to incorporate the missing segment. Mr. Janowski, I hope these suggestions are helpful in completing your project. The research (building sample circuits and disassembling ROM software) would be very extensive. We have reached the end of our expertise and will not be able to assist you any further in this matter."

As a result of this communication, I immediately started looking for this disk drive DSR in memory and found it with the Mini-Mem cartridge. In order to make an effective search of the machine's memory, I powered up the system and browsed the VDP memory, documenting what I found. I next powered down the system and removed the disk controller card. After returning power to the system, I browsed the VDP RAM again to see what was missing. Here are the differences that I found:

37D8	AA	3EEB	05	3FF5	05
37D9	3F			3FF6	4D
37DA	FF			3FF7	45
37DB	11			3FF8	4E
37DC	03			3FF9	55
37DD	02			3FFA	20
37DE	04			3FFB	20
37DF	50			3FFC	20
37E0	00			3FFD	20
37E1	04			3FFE	20
				3FFF	20

All other locations were 00, regardless of whether the dcc was installed or not. (The card, by the way, was a Myarc DSDD disk controller.)

The third and final part of this series will be published next month.—Ed

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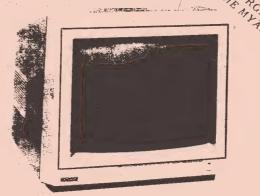


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## Overlays using Extended BASIC

This is the fifth and final installment of a series on loaders, linkages and overlays.—Ed.

#### By MERLE VOGT

Overlays with Extended BASIC are much different from those described last month. There is no UTLTAB to keep track of addresses as was used by Mini-Memory or the Editor/Assembler.

Extended BASIC keeps high RAM, > A000 and up, for itself. The primitive initialization pointers are set to use low RAM space to contain any loaded modules.

The resulting address table contains only two entries: FSTLOW and LSTLOW.

FSTLOW at >2002 contains >24F4 LSTLOW at >2004 contains >4000

The Extended BASIC loader observes the following procedure when a CALL LOAD command is executed:

- \*A. It places the program code into low RAM starting at FSTLOW, >24F4.
- **B.** It updates FSTLOW to reflect length of the module.
- C. It subtracts 8 from LSTLOW, at >2004, getting address > 3FF8.
- D. It places the module name, and entry address in the space > 3FF8 through > 3FFF. Thus the Extended BASIC loader creates REF/DEF table entries downwards, as we are accustomed to seeing it done. Note that the Extended BASIC loader will

THE BUNYARD HARDWARE MANUAL . CONSOLE DESIGN · CUSTOM CHIP OPERATION TME 9900 H/W DRGANIZATION .TMS 9900 INSTRUCTION SET ·INTERFACING PITFALLS · CONSOLE SCHEMATICS . PEB CARD DESCRIPTION . GROM SIMULATOR DESIGN .EXTENDED BASIC MODULE DESCRIPTION & SCHEMATICS UB \$21.95 CHECK OR MONEY ORDER CANADA E FOREIGN SES US FUNDS VOLUME RATES AVAILABLE SEND ORDER TO: THE BUNYARD GROUP BOX 52323, COLO. SPRINGS, COLORADO BO962-2323 not process any references, REFs. You cannot use them in any assembly modules to be used with Extended BASIC.

Considering the above addressess, we can see that allowing space for some REF/DEF table entries, we have about >3FE0->24F4 = >1AFC, or 6808 bytes of space in low RAM for modules. So we cannot load many, or very large, modules using Extended BASIC as it is fundamentally structured.

The use of high RAM by Extended BASIC is related to how much area is demanded by data, arrays, strings, etc. in running the program. By keeping the Extended BASIC program minimal, using it strictly as a driver and loaded of assembly modules we then can use a large portion of high RAM for overlay modules. I have experimented and believe that the area > A000 through > F000 generally can be used without conflicts.

We can create and assemble two types of modules: relocatable and absolute origin. With Extended BASIC, both are most feasible. The Extended BASIC loader normally expects to be fed relocatable modules, which it loads into low RAM, for which it updates FSTLOW, LSTLOW and the REF/DEF table. Where we must run programs that exceed low RAM space, absolute origin modules in high RAM are required.

The Extended BASIC loader can handle absolute origin modules, but the whole procedure changes. It does only two things:

- **A.** It loads the module into RAM at the address on the AORG statement in the module.
- **B.** It places the name, and address, of the module into the REF/DEF table and updates LSTLOW to reflect it.

Note that you can "AORG" into low RAM for modules, but it demands strict program organization.

Let us review:

- **A.** You cannot use any REF to a DEF in any other module.
- **B.** Instead the EQU (EQUate) must be used.

C. It will blindly overlay modules on top of module you may still be using if you get careless.

- **D.** The AORG addresses, timing of CALL LOAD commands, length of modules, etc. must be strictly controlled.
- E. You must erase names of used modules from the REF/DEF table before loading more modules.
- **F.** You must update the LSTLOW address to reflect the cleared REF/DEF table space.
- **G.** You must not erase any REF/DEF table entry still needed.

All the above makes it appear that using overlay procedure is excessively complex. Yes and no. Complex, yes. But it is powerful and flexible. You can run programs of any size. You can reload and rerun modules as needed. The *cleanup* steps discussed above can be put in a small module and called as each overlay is needed. Then each overlay module can exit into the cleanup module. It, in turn, exits back to Extended BASIC which loads the next step in the chain. The cleanup module is loaded first and its entry in the REF/DEF table must not be erased.

Alternately, you can use a routine in the Extended BASIC code to do the cleanup, as outlined last month. You would execute the procedure before each load of a new module. Note that the loader manages the REF/DEF table as a *stack*, in a primitive way. The cleanup routine has to *unstack* the table so that LSTLOW points to space for the new entries.

In the following paragraphs, I will set up a program system which copies a large part of the one shown last month.

A. Routes AAAAXX, BBBBXX and CCCCXX are similar to AAAAMM from last month, except that EQUates replace all REFs. We will have to add our own standalone scroll routine. Extended BASIC does not have a GPLLNK function. This module must be loaded first and never overlayed. (See program SCROLL.)

**B.** For educational purposes, I will delete the routine 6000 from last month, which resets pointers, and give you an assembly module. It is coded to fit Extended BASIC requirements. It also must be loaded and

(See Page 31)

(Continued from Page 30)

never overlayed.

C. The Extended BASIC MASTER control program is similar to the MASTER program used last month. Some CALL LOAD commands are added and routine 6000 is deleted.

Here is a summary of the program structure:

- **A.** SCROLL module. Loaded and never disturbed.
- **B.** RESET module. Loaded and never disturbed.
- C. Modules AAAAXX, BBBBXX and CCCCXX are all overlays.
- **D.** Extended BASIC MASTER control program.

SCROLL is an example of how to make a standalone scrolling routine in assembly. You can use this in the next 500 program systems you write. The action of scrolling is nothing but moving each line up one line and erasing line 24 to blanks. Use VMBR to read a line, then VMBW to write it one line higher on the screen, and loop 23 times. Then use VMBW to blank out line 24. (See Fig. 1.)

Module RESET resets the pointers to make the loader put modules AAAAXX, BBBBXX and CCCCXX into low RAM at address > 24F4. This pointer (FSTLOW) in in RAM > 2002. It must be reset to the value > 24F4.

Then the REF/DEF table start address pointer, LSTLOW, at address >2004, must be reset to the value >3FF0. We must reset it to this value to avoid destroying the DEF entries for SCROLL and RESET. Then the DEF table entry for the overlay modules must be erased each pass. (See Fig. 2).

The Extended BASIC Master Control Program is coded somewhat like the control program in last month's installment. It must load modules SCROLL and RESET before starting the overlay steps.

100 REM RUNNING MULTIPLE OVE RLAYS IN X-BASIC ENVIRONMENT !047

110 CALL INIT !157 120 NEXTRTN=1 !235

13Ø CALL LOAD("DSK1.PT5/SCLO BJ")!21Ø

140 CALL LOAD("DSK1.PT5/RESO (See Page 32)

```
S1
            AORG >AØØØ
S2
            DEF
                 SCROLL
S3
    SCROLL BLWP @SCRL
S4
            В
                 *R11
S5
    VMBR
            EQU
                 >202C
            EQU
                 >2024
S6
    VMBW
S7
    WS
            BSS
                 32
S8
    LINE
            BSS
                 32
S9
   CLER
            TEXT
            DATA WS, DOIT
S10 SCRL
S11 STAT
            EQU
                 >837C
S12 DOIT
            LI
                 R3.>2Ø
S13
                 R4.0
            LI
S14
            LI
                 R5,23
S15 LOP23
            MOV
                 R3,RØ
                 R1, LINE
S16
            LI
S17
            LI
                 R2,32
S18
            BLWP @VMBR
S19
            MOV
                 R4.RØ
S20
            L1
                 R1,LINE
S21
            LI
                 R2,32
            BLWP @VMBW
S22
S23
            AI
                 R3,32
                 R4,32
S24
            AΙ
S25
            DEC
                 R5
S26
            JNE
                 LOP23
S27
            MOV
                 R4.RØ
S28
            LI
                 R1,CLER
S29
            LI
                 R2,32
S3Ø
            BLWP @VMBW
S31
            CLR
                 @STAT
            RTWP
S32
```

END

S33

#### Program explanation (SCROLL)

Line No.	Explanation	
S1	Set origin to AORG >A000 in high RAM	
S2	DEFines the module name	
S3-S4	Start the run	
S5, S6, S11	Set up needed EQUates	
S7-S10	Set up data and text items. (Line S9 has 32 spaces)	
S12	Pointer to screen line 2	
S13	Pointer to screen line 1	
S14	Loop counter value 23	
S15-S26	Scroll up one line, increment counters R3, R4 and test for	
	finish	
S27-S30	Blank line 24 of screen	
S31-S32	Clear status and exit	
Fig. 1 (Line numbers are for reference only, do not enter them)		

(Continued from Page 31)
BJ")!218
150 ON NEXTRTN GOTO 1000,200
0,3000,4000 !197
16Ø REM! 154
1000 REM RESTORE THE POINTER
S !115
1010 CALL LINK("RESET")!083
1020 REM GET MODULE AAAAXX.
!130
1030 CALL LOAD("DSK1.PT5/AAX
OR I'') 1282
OBJ")!2Ø2 1Ø4Ø REM NOW RUN IT. !174
1050 CALL LINK("AAAAXX")!133
1060 NEXTRIN=3 !237
1070 GOTO 150 1229
2000 DEM DECTODE THE DOLLITED
2000 REM RESTORE THE POINTER S !115
2010 CALL LINK("RESET")!083
2020 REM GET MODULE BBBBXX ! 088
2030 CALL LOAD("DSK1.PT5/BBX
OBJ")!2Ø4
2040 REM RUN IT ! 108
2050 CALL LINK("BBBBXX")!137 2060 NEXTRTN=4 !238
2060 NEXTRTN=4 !238
2070 GOTO 150 !229
3000 REM RESTORE THE POINTER
S !115
3010 CALL LINK("RESET")!083
3020 REM GET MODULE COOCXX !
Ø92
3030 CALL LOAD("DSK1.PT5/CCX
OBJ")!2Ø6
3040 REM RUN IT !108
3050 CALL LINK("COCXX")!141
3Ø6Ø NEXTRTN=2 !236
3060 NEXTRTN=2 !236 3070 GOTO 150 !229
4000 REM END OF JOB 1065
4010 DISPLAY "END OF OVERLAY
JOB": ::!Ø99
4020 STOP ! 152

Here I will let you complete routine 3000. It refers to module CCCCXX and DSK1.PT5/CXOBJ. NEXTRTN equals 2.

Routine 4000 is the same as in last month's master control program (Page 17, June 1989).

Module AAAAXX (Fig. 3) is different in several areas from the code shown in AAAAMM (Page 16, June 1989). Note that the AORG should not be used in this module. So the Extended BASIC loader will load the module into low RAM at the default address of >24F4.

	R1Ø1 R1Ø2 R1Ø3 R1Ø4	RESET	AORG DEF BLWP B	>A2ØØ RESET @RSET *R11	
	R1Ø5 R1Ø6 R1Ø7 R1Ø8	WS RT2ØØ2 RT2ØØ4 STAT	BSS DATA DATA EQU	32 >24F4 >3FFØ >837C	
	R1Ø9 R11Ø R111 R112 R113	RSET RST	DATA MOV MOV LI	WS,RST @RT2ØØ2,@>2ØØ2 @RT2ØØ4,@>2ØØ4 R3,8 R4,>3FE8	
	R114 R115 R116	RLOP	CLR DECT JNE	*R4+ R3 RLOP	
	R117 R118 R119		CLR RTWP END	@STAT .	
		Progran	n explanati	on (RESET)	
Line No.		Explanation			

Line No.	Explanation
R101	Absolute origin to >A200, past module SCROLL
R102	DEFine name RESET
R103-R104	Start execution
R105-R107	Workspace and values for reset ponters. Note value in item
	RT204. We cannot reset location >2004 to >4000 because
	that would destroy the REF/DEF table entries for SCROLL
	and RESET modules.
R108-R109	BLWP vectors
R110-R111	Reset pointers for FSTLOW and LSTLOW
R112-R116	Clears one entry from REF/DEF table. These would be for
	AAAAXX, BBBBXX and CCCCXX
R117-R118	Exit module
Fig. 2	

Module BBBBXX can be made from the code of AAAAXX by changing four lines, and saving the result with the new name.

			THE RESERVE AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON NAMED IN
1		DEF	BBBBXX
2	BBBBXX	BLWP	@AA2
7	MA	TEXT	'MESSAGE FROM
			BBBBXX '
8	MI	TEXT	'PASSING CONTROL
			TO EOJEOJ'

Similarly, module CCCCXX can be made by changing the same four lines again, and saving that result.

1		DEF	CCCCXX
2	CCCCXX	BLWP	@AA2
7	MA	TEXT	'MESSAGE FROM
			CCCCXX,

8 MI TEXT 'PASSING CONTROL TO BBBBXX'

Here is a summary of the module disk names I used to set up this program package. You may change them if mine are confusing to you.

Main XBASIC module
DSK1.PT5/MAINXB

SCROLL and RESET modules

DSK1.PT5/SCROLL DSK1.PT5/SCLOBJ

DSK1.PT5/RESET

DSK1.PT5/RESOBJ

Modules AAAAXX, BBBBXX & CCCCXX (See Page 33)

(Continued from Page 32)

DSK1.PT5/AAAAXX

DSK1.PT5/AAXOBJ

DSK1.PT5/BBBBXX

DSK1.PT5/BBXOBJ

DSK1.PT5/CCCCXX

DSK1.PT5/CCXOBJ

Here is the procedure for the whole package: Use the Editor/Assembler editor to create the source code for the five assembly modules and save them as follows:

DSK1.PT5/SCROLL

DSK1.PT5/RESET

DSK1.PT5/AAAAXX

DSK1.PT5/BBBBXX

DSK1.PT5/CCCCXX

Then load the assembler and create the five object modules and save them as follows:

DSK1.PT5/SCLOBJ

DSK1.PT5/RESOBJ

DSK1.PT5/AAXOBJ

DSK1.PT5/BBXOBJ

DSK1.PT5/CCXOBJ

Then load Extended BASIC and create the MAIN XBASIC module and save it as PT5/MAINXB.

#### EXECUTING THE SYSTEM

Load and run MAINXB. The message from modules AAAAXX, then from CCCCXX then from BBBBXX then from end of job should scroll up the screen.

For example:

**Step 1.** Load modules AAAA, BBBB and CCCC.

**Step 2.** Overlay CCCC only with module FFFF.

**Step 3.** Overlay BBBB and FFFF with a larger module EEEE.

**Step 4.** Finally, overlay AAAA and EEEE with module GGGG.

Do not forget that the REF/DEF table is a *stack* structure, working downwards in address locations. The module names must be cleared, as required, going upwards. The LSTLOW address pointer must be adjusted to reflect the un-stacking.

Consider the above imaginary procedure, in tabular form.

REF/DEF         ENTRIES           ADDRESS         STEP 1           >3FF8         AAAA           >3FF0         BBBB           >3FE8         CCCC           >3FE0	ENTRIES STEP 2 AAAA BBBB FFFF	ENTRIES STEP 3 AAAA EEEE	ENTRIES STEP 4 AAAA	
---	---	-----------------------------------	---------------------------	--

			1				
1		DEF	AAAAXX	•		100	
2	AAAAXX		@AA2			100	
3		В	*R11				
4	VMBW	EQU	>2024				
5	STAT	EQU	>837C		S 100		
6	SCROLL		>AØØØ				
7	MA	TEXT		FROM AA	AAYY '		
8	M1	TEXT		CONTROL		cvv'	A S
. 9	OFSET	DATA	>6060	ONTIOL	. 10 000		\$.5
	WS	BSS	32				100
		200	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,				7 D
11	AA2	DATA	WS,AA4				
	AA4	LI	R3,MA				
13		LI.	R4,46		ý.		
	AA5	A	@OFSET,*	R3+		. **	100
15		DECT	R4				e West
16		JNE	AA5				
17		LI	R1,MA			'/, '	
18		LI	R2,2Ø				
19		BL	@ALINE				a de la compansión de l
20		LI	R1,M1				1
21		LI	R2,26				
22		BL	@ALINE				
23		CLR	@STAT	,			
24		RTWP					
	ALINE	MOV .	R11,R1Ø		* .		
26		LI	RØ,>2EØ				
27		BLWP	@VMBW				
28		BL	@SCROLL				
29		В	*R1Ø				
3Ø		END					
w			EXPLANATI	ION (AAAA	AXX)		
Line No	0.	Explanation					
1		DEF modul					
2-3		Start the ru					
4-6		Are EQUate					
7-10	•	Are data an				1 .1	
11-16			value $(=>60)$	to text mes	sages to m	ake ther	n
17.00		displayable					
17-22		Display the	messages				

#### SEQUENCE OF OPERATIONS AND PROGRAM CODE

Clear status and exit

Displays one line on screen and scrolls

23-24

25-29

Fig. 4

Here is the code and explanation for an Extended BASIC program that can be used to run the overlay system (all addresses and module lengths are assumed values):

STEP 1 PROCEDURE

A. Module AAAA, relocatable, length >1A00 bytes, entry address (default) >24F4. Occupies all of low RAM space, >24F4 through >3EF4.

**B.** Module BBBB, absolute, AORG >A0000, length >2200 bytes. Occupies (See Page 34)

(Continued from Page 33)

high RAM space > A000 through > C200. Module CCCC, absolute, AORG

>C200, length > 3600 bytes. Occupies high RAM space > C200 through > F800. No more high RAM space left.

D. Extended BASIC code.

1000 CALL LOAD("DSK1.AAAAOBJ

1010 CALL LOAD("DSK1.BBBBOBJ

1020 CALL LOAD("DSK1.0000BJT")

E. REF/DEF table at this point.

>3FF8='AAAA',>24F4

>3FF0='BBBB', > A000

>3FE8='CCCC', >C200

LSTLOW=>3FE8

F. XBASIC code continued.

1030 REM STARTING THE RUN IN MODULE COCC

1040 CALL LINK("0000")

G. End of run for Step 1.

**G1.** Erase REF/DEF table entry for module CCCC.

1900 REM CCCC WAS AT >2FE8 1910 DEFF=3\*4096+15\*256+15\*1 6+8

1920 CALL LOAD(DEFF,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0)

G2. Reset pointer in LSTLOW.

1930 REM LSTLOW IS AT >2004

1940 LSTLØW=2\*4Ø96+4

1950 REM NEED >3F FØ

196Ø G=3\*16+15

1970 H=15\*16

1980 CALL LOAD(LSTLOW,G,H) STEP 2 PROCEDURE

A. Load module FFFF.

2100 REM LOAD MODULE FFFF 2110 CALL LOAD("DSK1.FFFFOBJ

2120 REM MODULE FFFF LOAD IN TO RAM AT >C200

B. REF/DEF table at this point.

>3FF8='AAAA',>24F4

>3FF0='BBBB',>A000

>3FE8='FFFF', >C200

LSTLOW= > 3FE8

C. Run FFFF.

2140 REM RUN FFFF

2150 CALL LINK("FFFF")

**D.** End of run of FFFF. Now we need to erase REF/DEFs for BBBB and FFFF.

2800 REM ERASE REF/DEF FOR B BBB AND FFFF. START AT >3FF0 281Ø DEFF=3\*4Ø96+15\*256+15\*1

2820 REM ERASE BBBB

283Ø CALL LOAD(DEFF,Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø)

2840 REM ERASE FFFF

2850 DEFF=DEFF-8

286Ø CALL LOAD(DEFF,Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø)

E. Reset LSTLOW.

2900 REM RESET LSTLOW, HERE TO >3FF8

2910 REM LSTLOW POINTER AT >

2004. G STILL = >3F 2920 REM NOW NEED H = >3F

2930 H=15\*16

2940 CALL LOAD(LSTLOW, G, H)

F. Status at this point. REF/DEF table. >3FF8='AAAA', >24F4
LSTLOW=>3FF8

#### STEP 3 PROCEDURES

A. Load module EEEE.

3100 REM LOAD MODULE EEEE 3110 CALL LOAD("DSK1.EEEEOBJ T")

3120 REM MODULE EEEE LOADS I

**B.** REF/DEF table at this point. >3FF8='AAAA', >24F4

>3FF0='EEEE', > A000

LSTLOW=>3FF0

C. Run module EEEE.

3140 REM RUN EEEE

3150 CALL LINK("EEEE")

**D.** End of run EEEE. Now erase REF/DEFs for AAAA and EEEE.

3800 REM ERASE REF/DEF FOR A AAA AND EEEE

381Ø DEFF=3\*4Ø96+15\*256+15\*1 6+8

3820 REM ERASE AAAA

383Ø CALL LOAD(DEFF,Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø)

3840 REM ERASE EEEE

3850 DEFF=DEFF-8

386Ø CALL LOAD(DEFF,Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø)

E. Reset LSTLOW, now back to >4000.

3900 REM RESET LSTLOW VALUE TO >4000

3910 REM LSTLOW POINTER STIL L >2004

392Ø G=4\*16

3930 CALL LOAD(LSTLOW,G,0) 3940 REM NOW RESET FSTLOW BA CK TO >24F4 395Ø G=2\*16+4

396Ø H=15\*16+4

3970 REM LSTLOW POINTER IS >

2002, = 8194

3980 CALL LOAD(8194,G,H)

**STEP 4 PROCEDURE** 

A. Load module GGGG. GGGG is relocatable, entry at >24F4, length >1A00 bytes, occupies low RAM >24F4 through >3EF4.

4000 REM LOAD GGGG

4010 CALL LOAD("DSK1.GGGGOBJ

**B.** REF/DEF table at this point. >3FF8='GGGG', >24F4

LSTLOW= > 3FF8
C. Now run GGGG.

415Ø CALL LINK("GGGG")

**D.** Run of GGGG terminates the operation.

## Fourth annual Seattle T199/4A meet set

The fourth annual TI99/4A Seattle Convention is scheduled for Sept. 23-24 in Kenmore, Washington.

Location is the Kenmore Flea Market in Kenmore Square, open from 10 a.m. to 4:40 p.m. each day.

To reserve vendor space, limited to 12 tables, call Barb Wiederhold at (206) 361-0799 (voice) or (206) 361-0895. Cost is \$15 per table.

Admission to the flea market is 50 cents at the door and admission to the convention area is \$2.

According to Cynthia Becker, a convention organizer, attendees may bring disks or buy them at the user group booths. Two tables will be reserved for user groups, who need to register for space also, she says.

A Friday night reception is scheduled in connection with the convention. Tickets are \$2.50 per person. A Saturday night bowling party is scheduled at \$10 per person. Both these events are for adults only.

"Slumber party" accommodations are available for convention attendees, with males in an apartment recreation room and women in the apartment across the hall. Participants need to register for these accommodations by contacting Wiederhold at the above telephone numbers, according to Becker.

## - A CHARACTER GENERATOR FOR GENEVE & T199/4A

# Buffer of 99/4A can't handle this program in one bite

This is the second of three installments of CHARA1FIX, which began last month. The program, by Wayne Stith, is used to redefine characters in the CHARA1 file used with TI-Writer, MY-Word and other programs. After creating characters, the program saves the result as a CHARA1 file.

The assembly language program requires a CHARA1 file, memory expansion and disk system. The program code is entered using MY-Word, TI-Writer or the Editor-Assembler editor. The program runs on the 99/4A as well as the Geneve. However, it is not compatible with CorComp disk controllers at this time. MICROpendium will publish a patch for CorComp users when it becomes available. An explanation of how to use the program was published last month.

Because of the length of the program as it appears here, it cannot be loaded completely into the Editor/Assembler buffer using the 99/4A. However, the author has outlined two methods that may be used to compensate for this.

#### **METHOD ONE**

With this method, the user will save the program as two files. Type in as much of the program as possible using the Editor/Assembler editor, TI-Writer or Funnelweb. When the buffer is full, delete the last few lines to gain buffer space and add the following line:

#### COPY "DSK1.FILE2"

or whatever the second file will be called. Then save the current buffer contents as DSK1.FILE1, or whatever name you decide to use. Then purge the buffer and pick up with the source code where you left off and enter it and save it using FILE2, or whatever name you selected.

If the buffer fills up again, repeat the procedure using

DSK1.FILE3, etc. The source code files will be chained in this way. Assemble the file DSK1.FILE1.

#### **METHOD 2**

This is the way the author does it when he has a gigantic source file to type:

Create a "copier" or master file like this:

COPY "DSK1.FILE1"

COPY "DSK1.FILE2"

COPY "DSK1.FILE3"

Use as many filenames as you need. Then type in one-third of the source code and save it as DSK1.FILE1, the second third as DSK1.FILE2, etc. Assemble the file DSK1.COPIER (or whatever you called the master file).

An extension to this idea is the following:

DEF SFIRST, SLAST, SLOAD, START (or whatever)

SFIRST SLOAD

START

COPY "DSK1.FILE1"

COPY "DSK1.FILE2"

COPY "DSK1.FILE3"

SLAST END

The latter extension requires a bit of careful looking at the source code to make sure that the DEF and various label statements are not duplicated anywhere.

Regardless of the method, the END statement should appear *after* all the source code will have been "seen" by the assembler. With the COPY directive (see E/A manual) the TI assembler is a powerful tool, as it can assemble dozens of files and generate many more K of code than the TI can actually handle.

#### **CHARAIFIX**

```
#554
                                                                        1573
#555 * Move up.
                                                                        1574
                                                                                     INC @LINE#
                                                                                                       Add 1 to grid line pointer
1556
                                                                                                       Add 32 to cursor location
                                                                        1575
                                                                                     A1 R#.32
                                                                                                       Start over
1557
     UP
             MOV @LINE#.R5
                               On line # ?
                                                                        6576
                                                                                     JMP PRESC1
#558
             JEQ UP1
                                                                        1577
1559
                                                                        1578
                                                                             DOWN1 CLR @LINE#
                                                                                                       Set pointer to line 1
1561
             A1 R#.-32
                                                                                     A1
                                                                                          R#.-224
                                                                                                       Point cursor to a position on top line
                               No, subtract 32 from cursor locaton
                                                                        1579
1561
                                                                                         PRESC1
             DEC @LINE#
                               Adjust grid line pointer
                                                                        1581
                                                                                                       Start over
1562
             JMP
                 PRESC1
                               Start over
                                                                        #581
$563
                                                                             * FCTN-7 was pressed for the help screens...
                                                                        1582
§564
     UP1
            MOV @SEVEN, @LINE#
                                   Set pointer to line 7
                                                                        1583
                                                                                                       Kill ISR hook
1565
             A1
                 R#.7*32
                               Point to a position on bottom line
                                                                        #584 FCTN7 CLR @>83C4
1566
             JMP PRESC1
                               Start over
                                                                                     BLWP @HELP
                                                                                                       Call HELP routine
                                                                        1585
                                                                                                       Restore interrupt
1567
                                                                        $586
                                                                                          R3,MYINT1
     * Move down.
                                                                        6587
                                                                                     MOV R3,@>83C4
1568
                                                                                                       Pick up where we left off
1569
                                                                        1588
                                                                                     JMP PRESC1
#57# DOWN
            MOV @LINE#.RS
                                                                        $59$ * (ENTER) pressed. Change white space ('pixel') to black or vice versa.
6571
            CI R5.7
                               On bottom line ?
1572
            JEQ DOWN1
                               Yes
                                                                                                          (See Page 36)
```

## CHARA1FIX—

			(Cont	inued from Page 35)	1655	CHECK	A HOV	B *R6+,R2	Fetcl	h code to check
1 2 E	NTED	D1 WD	·		#656 #657			CHAR	If z	ero, entire list has been checked
3	RIER	BLWY	@VSBR	Read the current screen location	1658		СВ	R3,R2	Code	match ?
	The	nneeil	la codes ret	turned to R1 are >## (white) and >#8 (black)	1 .			CHECKB	Yes	macci :
5		<b>PU33</b> 1.	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	control to ki are yes (white) and yes (black)	1661			T R7		add 2 to pointer because this is DATA
6		MOVB	R1,R1	White space ?	\$661		JMP			k some more
7			ENT1	Yes	1662					·· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
8		CLR		No, load >##	1663	CHECKE	B MOV	*R7,R7	Fetc	h table address
9		JMP	ENT2		#664		В	*R7		ch to that address
•					#665					
E	NT 1	LI	R1,8*256	Load >#8 (8*256 is the same as >#8##)	\$666	* The	keypi	ress must be :	some of	ther character; make sure it is withi
	NT2	BLWP	<b>e</b> vsb <b>v</b>	Write new value	<b>1</b> 667	* the	prop	er rænge.		
3					1668					'
	Upda	te sci	een displays	e isewhere	1669		LI	R4,HEX		t to displayable hex code table
5						CHAR1		R3,*R4+	Match	h <b>?</b>
5			€BOXRD	Read the grid's values	1671			CHAR2	Yes	
7			PLITTLE	Show little character	1672		CI	R4,HEX+16		far enough ?
8			@HEXDIS	Show new hex string	1673			CHAR1	No	
9		JMP	RIGHT	Move the cursor one space to the right	1674		JMP	SCAN2	Yes,	scan keyboard again
١.	FATH				1675	011180	WALL			
• <b>*</b> 2	FCIN-	-e pre	ssed, show t	he next sequential character		CHAR2		B R3,R1	n	la., a.,
	CTUE	LHO	Aciiboun	Income to the state of the stat	\$677 \$678		BLWI	PEVSBW	UISPI	lay new value
3 PI 	U110	C	€CURCHR	increment current character number	1679		D1 W1	B AUCVER	11-1-1	to how states
;			<b>@CURCHR,@HIG</b> FCTN6A	HCH Too high ? No	1681			P @HEXWR P @BOXWRT		te hex string te grid
,		JLL	CINDA	NO ,	1681			P &LITTLE		little character
		CLR	<b>OCURCHR</b>	Yes, start at ASCII €	1682			RX		cursor to the right
	CTN6A		@MAIN1	Start over with fresh screen	1683		9111		11016	cursor to the right
)		•		Start Offi With Healt Street		* Move	left	Ł.		
+	FCTN-	-4 pre	ssed, show t	he next lower character	685			••		
ı		•			1686	LL	CI	R\$,52₿	Alrea	idy at the far left ?
F	CTN4	MOV	@CURCHR,R5		1687			PRESC2		scan again
3		DEC		Decrement current character number	L	\$688		DEC R\$	,	No, subtract 1 from cursor location
ļ		CI	R5,256	Gone too far ? (Subtracting 1 from # would	be )FF	<b>∮</b> 689		JMP PRESC	2	Scan again
						€69€				
j		JLE	FCTN4A	No .		* Move	righ	ıt.		
					1692					
		MOV	€HIGHCH, R5	Yes, start at highest allowable character	1693	RX	CI	R∅,52∯+15		dy at the far right ?
}					1694			PRESC2		scan again
	CTN4A		R5, @CURCHR	Store new value	1695		INC	R∮		dd 1 to cursor location
j		JMP	FCTN6A	Update entire screen with new character	1696		JMP	PRESC2	Scan	again .
	COTN.	.0	anad auttab	An hou made often satting floor	1697		•			
ì	T G I N	3 hie	sseu, switch	to hex mode after setting flag		* FGIN	-/ pr	essed for hel	p scre	ens
	CTNG	SETO	<b>e</b> mode	Set flag	1699 1711	E7	OL B	<b>8</b> \0204	v211	. IAN beek
	01113	3110	SHOPE	Sec 11ag	9781	Li		@>83C4		ISR hook
	The f	ollow	ing routines	handle keypresses while in the hex string	1712		LI	P @HELP R3,MYINT1	Call	HELP routine
١.				mand to keypresses white in the nex string	6713			R3,@>83C4	Dacto	re ISR hook
MC	ODE 2	LI	R\$,52\$	Point to left end of hex line	8784			PRESC2		again
PI	RESC2	BLWP	<b>E</b> VSBR	Read in current value	1715		0,11	. HEUVE	ocan	#3# III
						* FCTN	-6 pr	essed, show n	ext hi	gher character
		YOM	efive, eintre	G+2∮ Set up interrupt timer	\$7\$7			,	.,,	<b></b>
		LI	R3,MYINT1		1718	F6	INC	<b>e</b> curchr	-	Increment current character number
		MOA	R3,@>83C4	Load ISR hook	1719		С	ecurchr, enic	НСН	Higher than allowed?
					\$71\$		JLE	FGA		No
	CAN2	BL	6KK	Scan keyboard	<b>\$711</b>					
		81 22	Augan		1712		CLR	-		Yes, start with ASCII €
		BLWP		Display current value	<b>9</b> 713	F6A	8	9MAIN1		Start over with fresh screen
		HOA9.	@>8375,R3	Fetch new value	\$714			,		
	Cheal	f	acceptable co	-4	6715	* FCTN	-4 pr	essed, show n	ext lo	wer character
	CHECK	101	acceptable Co	udes	1716	F.4	WA	001180118		
	-			0.111.111.0	1717	F4		@CURCHR,R3	6	
		11	R6 CODES	POINT TO LIET OF COMES						
			R6,CODES R7,JMPTB2	Point to list of codes Point to branch-address table	1718		DEC	R3,256		act ! from current character number too far ?

### CHARA1FIX-

			(Conti	nued from Page 36)	#749						
1721		JLE		No	1751	CNTLW	LI	R\$,576			•
\$721					1751		L1	R1,MSG7			
1722		MOV	@HIGHCH,R3	Yes, start over with highest allowable character	1752		LI	R2,32			at a
<b>1</b> 723			•	·	1753		BLWP	<b>EVHBW</b>	'Rea	idy to write'	
\$724	F4A	MOV	R3,@CURCHR	Store new value	<b>\$754</b>						
\$725		JMP	F6A		1755		Al	R <b>∅</b> ,32			
1726					1756		A	R2,R1		·	
\$727	* FCTN	-9 pr	essed, switch	to grid mode	1757		LI	R2,27			
<b>\$728</b>					1758		BLWP	<b>EVHBW</b>	, Pr	ess (ENTER)'	
1729	F9	CLR	<b>€</b> MODE	Clear flag	1759						
1731		8	@MAINX	Start over	1761		Al	R <b>∮</b> ,32			100
1731					1761		A	R2,R1			
1732	* CNTL	-R pr	essed from ei	ther mode; restore original character pattern.	1762		INC	R2			
<b>1</b> 733	*.Hult	iply	the character	number by 8 to obtain an offset, then add	1763		BLWP	@VMBW -	'or	any other key'	
1734	* >2#	\$ 80	that R∮ point	s to the location in VDP where the original	1764			•			•
1735				the loaded CHARA1 file. Add >E### to R1.	1765		LI	R#,599			
1736	* so t	hat i	t points to t	he CPU RAM storage location for this same	1766		HOVB	@DRIVE,R1			
1737	* char	acter	's pattern.	·	1767		BLWP	@VSBW	Disp	play drive number in	message
1738					1768						
1739	CHTLR	MOV	<b>@</b> CURCHR,R <b>∮</b>		1769		CLR	@>83C4	Kill	! !SR hook to avoid a	nything blinkin
\$74\$		MPY	@ElGHT,R∮		1771						
<b>\$741</b>		VOM	R1,R∯		<b>§</b> 771		BL	<b>e</b> kk	Wait	t for a keypress	
1742		Al	R\$,>2 <b>\$\$\$</b>	the second secon	1772						
1743		Al	R1,>E###		1773		CB	@>8375,@COD	ES+1	(ENTER) ?	
\$744		LI	R2,8		\$774		JEQ	CHTLWI		Yes, continue	
1745		BLWP	@VMBR	Read 8-byte pattern	1775		В	<b>e</b> try		No, start over with	a fresh screen
1746		В	<b>e</b> try	Start over with a fresh screen	<b>\$776</b>						
\$747				· ·	1777	CHTLW	LI	R\$,>35##	Send	d output PAB to VDP	
\$748	* CHTL	-W pr	essed from ei	ther mode; write CHARA1 back to disk.					(See	Page 38)	



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### CHARA1FIX—

```
(Continued from Page 37)
                                                                                1843
                                                                                                 R4.4
                                                                                             LI
                                                                                                               Loop counter
1778
             11
                 R1.CPAB2
                                                                                1844
                                                                                             U
                                                                                                 R1,HMSG1
                                                                                                               Point to first page of messages
1779
             LI
                 R2,21
                                                                                1845
1781
             BLWP @VMBW
                                                                                1846
                                                                                      HELP1A BL
                                                                                                 ESETT
                                                                                                               Set VDP address to top left corner of screen
1781
                                                                                1847
                                                                                             LI
                                                                                                  R#, 2#*32
                                                                                                               Total of 64# bytes to send to screen
1782
                                                                                1848
                                                                                      HELP2 MOVB *R1+,@>8C## Send a byte
             LI R. >3500+13
             MOVB @DRIVE,R1
                                                                                             DEC R
1783
                                                                                1849
                                                                                                               Done ?
1784
                                                                                             JNE HELP2
             BLWP @VSBW
                               Insert drive number
                                                                                1851
1785
                                                                                1851
1786
                                                                                1852
                                                                                             BL OKK
                                                                                                               Wait for a key
             L1 R#,>2###
$787
             LI
                                                                                1853
                                                                                             DEC R4
                                                                                                               Decrement loop counter
                 R1, >E ###
1788
             LI R2,>1###
                                                                                1854
                                                                                             JNE HELP1A
                                                                                                               Done ?
1789
             BIWP SYMBW
                                                                                1855
                                                                                             LI RE. > 1211
                                                                                                               Yes, restore screen image table to >####
                               Write altered character patterns back to VDP
1791
                                                                                1856
                                                                                             BLWP EVWTR
#791 * The PAB needs to know the number of bytes from VDP it should write to
                                                                                6857
                                                                                             RTWP
                                                                                                               Go home
#792 * the file. Since CHARA1 files vary in length, we must calculate this on #858
$793 * the basis of the number of sectors the file originally contained.
                                                                                $859 * SETT sets the VDP write address to >1466. The first two bits
$794 * This information will be stored in the header and the PAB.
                                                                                      * must be set to $1, which yields an address of )54$$.
1795
                                                                                #861
1796
             MOV @TOTSEC, R3
                                                                                #862 SETT LI R#.)##54
1797
             MPY @X256,R3
                                                                                1863
                                                                                             MOVB R#,@>8C#2
1798
             LI RI.> 1FFC
                                                                                1864
                                                                                             SWPB R
1799
             LI R1, REGS+8
                                                                                1865
                               This is R4
                                                                                             MOVB R#,€>BC#2
1855
             L! R2,2
                                                                                1866
1851
             BLWP #VMBW
                                                                                1867
#8#2
                                                                                $868 * Clear screen at VDP >14##.
1813
             LI RO.>3500+6
                                                                                1869
1814
             BLWP EVMBW
                               Place the bytes in the PAB
                                                                                #87# CSS
                                                                                            LI R#,)##54
                                                                                                               VDP address with first bits adjusted,
1815
                                                                                bytes reversed
1816
             L1 R3,>35#9
                                                                                             MOVB R#,@>8C#2
                                                                                6871
                                                                                                               Set address
1817
             MOV R3.@>8356
                               Point to the length byte in the PAB
                                                                                1872
                                                                                             SWPB RE
1818
             BLWP @DSRLNK
                               Write the data out to disk as CHARA!
                                                                                1873
                                                                                             MOVB R#, @>8C#2
1819
             DATA 8
                                                                                #874
                                                                                             L! R#,768
                                                                                                               Do this 768 times
1811
                                                                                1875
                                                                                      C$S1
                                                                                             HOVB @SET, @>8C##
                                                                                                               Send a space to the screen
8811
             JEQ BOTCH
                                                                                1876
                                                                                             DEC R
#812
                 ESTART
                               If no error, start program over
                                                                                6877
                                                                                             JNE CSS1
                                                                                                               Done ?
1813
                                                                                1878
                                                                                             RT
                                                                                                               Go home
     * Disk error
1814
                                                                                1879
1815
                                                                                1881
                                                                                      * Clear screen at >####
1816
      BOTCH LI
                 R$ ,576
                               Clear part of screen
                                                                                6881
1817
             L1 R1, >2
                                                                                6882
                                                                                             LI R#.>##4#
                                                                                      CS
6818
     BOTCH1 BLWP @VSBW
                                                                                1883
                                                                                             MOVB R#, *R13
                                                                                                               Since this routine is called only from
$819
             INC R
                                                                                1884
                                                                                             SWPB R
                                                                                                               the normal workspace, we can use the
1821
             CI R$.7$4
                                                                                1885
                                                                                             MOVB R#,*R13
                                                                                                               addresses in R13 and R14
1821
             JNE BOTCH1
                                                                                1886
                                                                                             LI R. 768
1822
                                                                                1887
                                                                                      CS1
                                                                                             MOVB @SET, *R14
1823
             LI R#,587
                                                                                1888
                                                                                             DEC R
1824
             11
                 R1,MSG6
                               '1/0 error...'
                                                                                4889
                                                                                             JNE CS1
             L1 R2,10
1825
                                                                                1891
                                                                                             ₽T
1826
             BLWP DVMBW
                                                                                1891
1827
                                                                                892
                                                                                     * Scan keyboard
1828
                 R$.617
                                                                                1893
1829
                 R1.MSG4
                               'Press any key...
                                                                                1894
                                                                                             BLWP #KSCAN
             LI
                                                                                      KK
1831
             LI R2,15
                                                                                1895
                                                                                             MOV @>837C,R3
                                                                                                               Fetch GPL status
1831
             BLWP @VHBW
                                                                                1896
                                                                                             LIMI 2
                                                                                                               Let interrupts in briefly
1832
                                                                                1897
                                                                                             LIMI #
$833
                 OKK
             BI.
                               Wait for key
                                                                                1898
                                                                                             COC @SET,R3
                                                                                                               Key pressed ?
1834
     BOTCHX B
                  ETRY
                               Start over without losing data
                                                                                1999
                                                                                             JNF KK
                                                                                                               No
1835
                                                                                1911
                                                                                                  @>8375,@SPLIT CNTL-= ?
                                                                                             CB
#836
      * HELP screen routine
                                                                                1911
                                                                                             JEQ QUIT
                                                                                                               Yes
1837
                                                                                1912
                                                                                             RT
                                                                                                                No
1838
             DATA >83##.HELP1 Vector: use scratchpad for workspace
                                                                                1913
#839 HELP1 LI R#,>#2#5
                                                                                #9#4 * QUIT Key (CNTL-=) for Geneve users who don't like CNTL-SHIFT-SHIFT
1841
             BLWP EVWTR
                               Change screen image table to >1455
                                                                                The final installment of this program will appear next
                               Clear this new screen
1841
             BL @CSS
                                                                              month.- Ed
1842
```

# Easy way to integrate text, graphics

#### By HARRY BRASHEAR

In the world of TI graphics, we all have a different idea of what the perfect page maker WILL be.

Quite a few darn good entries have come into this race in the past few years. Font-Writer, CSGD, Jiffy Flyer, Form Shop, Picasso and Printers Apprentice, just to name a few, have wowed us every time. Each piece, in it's own right, has been fabulous, but...

There is almost always a "but," or an "if" in the bottom line. No single item is ever going to please everyone, or give the user all of what he is going to need forever.

Fortunately for us, the software keeps coming, getting better, more inventive, and easier to use all of the time. So, ladies and gentlemen, may I present this year's winner in the "Easiest to use—one shot page maker" category, Page Pro 99.

First, take a look at the sample page I made up for this review. Yeah, I know, it's a nightmare, a hodgepodge of pictures, text, and bad humor, but it gives you a good idea of what can be done with this program. There are few restrictions to format, (obviously) and you can make it look as pro as you want.

First, let's take a look at the major features of Page Pro.

- It allows you to design one complete 8½ x 11 page in one shot and save or print it out.
- It has full screen editing. This includes most of the editing features of TI-Writer, in the familiar key presses.
- It allows border making in all of the IBM ANSI graphic characters.
- You may add up to 28 pictures of any size anywhere you like on the page. The pictures are converted from any TI-Artist instances you may have, or wish to create.
- Two font sizes, one for text, one for titles, may be selected from various styles. Both sizes have 'ull editing features.

OK 'nt should have grabbed you, now let's look at the amazing details.

Page Pro will allow you to make up the entire 8½ x 11 page in just one setting by giving you the ability to page up, down and sideways, showing you 12 lines by 30 col-

# Review

#### Report Card

Performance								. A	4
Ease of Use								. A	+
Documentation					 			. E	3 +
Value								. A	
Final Grade								. A	

Cost: \$24.95 plus \$1.50 postage Manufacturer: Asgard Software, P.O. Box 10306, Rockville, MD 20850 Requirements: memory expansion, disk system, printer, 99/4A or Geneve

umns at a time. Your final format size is 66 lines by 60 columns. The full page format is tight. If you want to use the full 66 lines, you *have* to start your printer just a hair off the perf. The side borders are only about 3/8-inch, so centering or proper page alignment is a must.

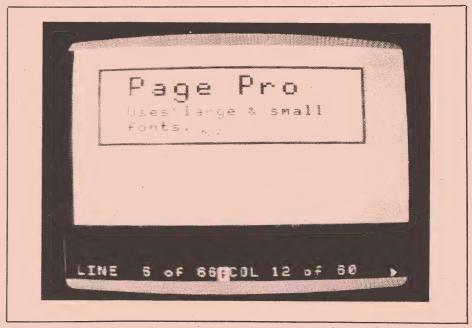
Using Page Pro as a text editor is, for all practical purposes, the same as using one of the Writers. Cursor movement is handled with the FCTN arrow keys to move around the page. You may delete a character, or line, insert a character or line, page up, down and sideways, all with

exactly the same keys as the Writers use. All the editing functions work when you are using regular text size, but a few line editing limitations exist in double size, along with a minor slowdown in cursor speed. It's not bad, but you will miss a letter if you don't cut your typing speed by about half. No big deal!

The cursor will wrap to the next line, as any word processor, but you do not have word wrap. I didn't mind this so much because it gave me a chance to hyphenate. Also, if you want to hand justify for the right column, this is easy to do also. Speaking of justification, if you want to, you can prepare your text file outside the Page Pro environment with any of the Writers, and then just import the text to the Page Pro screen. Likewise, you can save the text from Page Pro to a DV/80 file for Writer use.

One of the more interesting edit functions is the ability to type in any direction. By using CTRL arrow keys, you change the path of the cursor to the arrowed direction. This is cute for various special word effects, but it also has a practical side. When you are using the border function, you can use this method to run lines down, across and up the other side, efficiently.

(See Page 40)



### PAGE PRO 99—

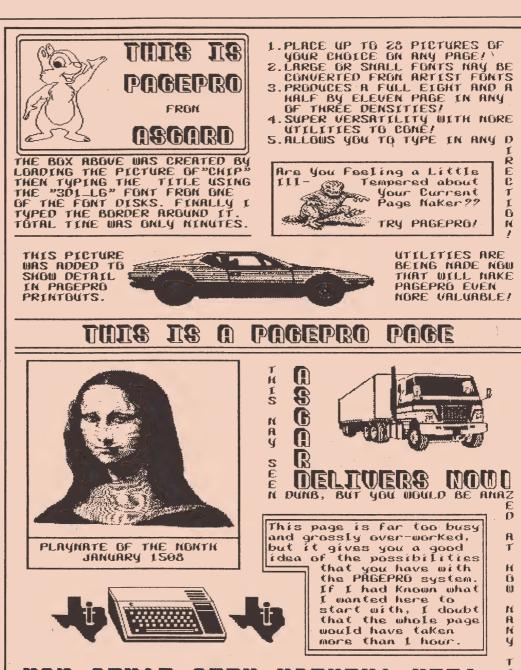
#### (Continued from Page 39)

By pressing CTRL "8" you are put into "LINE mode." I prefer to call this function "BORDER mode" because that's its main use. Thirty characters represent IBM graphic characters. (But you don't need that mode on your printer to use them in the output.) They can be used as underscores, boxing in the pictures, or even putting a border around the entire page. All the editing functions apply to this phase, just as they do in text mode. When in use, there is a cheat sheet that appears in the bottom half of the screen to assist in the proper key presses.

The crowning glory of Page Pro is its ability to use pictures anywhere on the page, up to 28 of them. These pictures are conversions from the TI-Artist instance format to one better used by Page Pro. "Oh no," you say, "another graphic format?" Yes, but there is a darn good reason for it. First of all they wanted a compressed format that would load quickly, and secondly, one that would take less file space. For comparison, a full page in Picasso, (two Picasso files) requires 170 sectors, a Page Pro full page file needs 21 sectors. Quite a difference! To help you, an Extended BASIC program is included with Page Pro to convert Instances to the proper format. It's slow working, but you only have to do it once anyway.

For the lazy among you, or for those that don't use Artist, Asgard is selling seven disks of pictures already converted to get you going. Because of the compressed format, quite a few pictures ares on each disk. Actually, they work out to be a better value, per picture, than their old Artist companions.

To load a picture to the page, you just



you ainot seen mothino yetc

.NOTICERTO REHTO ENGS HE ETERW OF DEEN UGY

Full page printout of Page Pro 99 reduced to 67% of original size

place the cursor at the top left corner of where you want the picture to be. Press CTRL "L" and type in the device and picture name. The picture is loaded in an "as is" mode, in other words, you see the picture just as it is, and will be, in the final printout. However, once you are satisfied with its placement etc., you should press CTRL O and turn it off. The "turning off"

process simply changes the turned on pictures to inverse P's. This is done so that the speed of editing can be maintained. If you have to leave the picture on and move past the visible screen area, the program has to reload part of the picture. This then becomes a slow process in moving around. The whole concept is really pretty well

(See Page 41)

# PAGE PRO 99—

(Continued from Page 40) thought out.

The pictures are *not* kept in the page file. The program simply notes the name of the picture and what disk drive it came from in the file, along with the text. When you want to reload the page it goes back to the respective drive or drives for the pictures. I couldn't resist using my Horizons for this process just once. Boy, did that stuff load quick! The only problem is that if you forget to put the given picture in the right drive, you get an I/O error. My best advice is to get organized right away with this program. Put everything you need to do a page in one drive, and don't be chasing from one to the other. You'll learn that lesson the hard way, I'm sure.

The program will access up to 28 picture files, so you should never be at a loss for placing graphics on a page. You can also erase any given picture with CTRL K if you misplace it.

#### USING THE FONTS

The defaulted large and small fonts are nice, but a little blocky. You have the ability to convert other Artist fonts over to PP format, again, with a conversion program included. A small PP font is eight pixels wide by 12 pixels high. A large one is 24 high by 16 wide, so you should have an idea of what you're dealing with before you start converting. Conversion is easy, a little slow again, but well worth the time spent. I have done this to a few of my Artist fonts and found it quite painless. I repeat, you only have to do it once.

Since many of you may be a little short on Artist stuff, don't worry. Paul Scheidemantle, one of our best graphic designers, has been commissioned by Asgard to produce about 50 custom fonts for this program. By the time you read this, they should be available.

Once your page is all set, you press CTRL P to send it to your printer. You have the option of single, double and quad densities, so you can do a quick dump, or a nice copy for duplication purposes. The printout is fast enough even though the system is accessing all of those picture files. I found the line feeds perfectly acceptable too. This is important to keep from getting those dumb little white skip lines in solid black areas. If you just want a quick dump to see how things line up, then you can keep the pictures turned off during printing. You can still see some dots in the text printing, but it's not bad. A camera-ready print function, similar to Bob Coffey's famous Instance printer, is promised for one of the forthcoming utility disks.

A columnizer utility is included with the program that will set up two-column pages of text for you. The nice part of this one is that it sets up your TI-Writer files in consecutive page files. In other words, if you have a lot of text, it sets it up as PAGE01, PAGE02, PAGE03, etc. Each file will be one Page Pro page, and can be loaded into the program with CTRL F". If you expect to use pictures, though, you will have to leave room for them in the text. It's a nice little program, and comes in handy for newsletters. It doesn't care what your format is, from 25 to 80 columns, it sets it up in two 28-column rows as neat as a pin. It will justify and page number, (top or bottom of page) optionally.

The documentation included with the program is good. It consists of two manuals, one to get you started, and another for the utilities and advanced techniques, 35 pages in all. They are well laid out, and both the TI beginner and the TI hacker will benefit from reading them. In all fairness though, a file called QUICK-REF that can be loaded into the program and printed out, tells as much as you need to know to get started. The program itself is on one disk, but a second disk is included that's loaded with test files and examples to work with.

Two versions of the program are included, one for the 4A and another one specifically for the 9640. I am told that there are no real differences, though. It mainly had to do with the VDP I guess, so they had to do it twice. Nuff said that nobody gets left out of this one. All in all, it's a nice program with a lot of potential. The price is right at \$24.95 and I have already used it on a couple of our newsletters with good results. Ed Johnson, the author of Page Pro, is an excellent assembly programmer and he has a lot of good ideas for future PP utilities. It works well, I couldn't find any nasty bugs, and it does exactly what it says it will. Who could ask for more? I haven't seen potential like this for a long time and it's geared to the end user... about as friendly and easy as they come. All you have to do is read the docs and you can produce. If you are looking for a publishing system, dive in now. There's a lot more to come, I think, and it's not a program to be afraid of.

# Starlink system provides BBS calling

A new system on the Tymnet service, StarLink, is a service which provides linkups via modem to long distance bulletin boards, bypassing long distance charges, similar to Telenet's PC Pursuit.

Information and online signups are available via modem at 1-800-343-3704.

The signup information also contains information on the Galaxy Information Network BBS.

More than 130 United States cities can be reached through StarLink's outdial service and StarLink has more than 1,000 local access numbers available in the United States and Canada.

Fees include \$25 registration, a monthly \$10 service fee, and \$1.50 per hour in the "lower 48" continental United States during non-prime time hours (7 a.m.-6 a.m. Monday through Friday, all day Saturday, Sunday and major holidays).

Membership entitles the user to two free hours on the Galaxy Information Network (StarLink connect charges still accrue).

Persons dialing the information number are required to type in name, street address and home telephone number before the service provides further information.

# Newsbytes

# Disk Only Software gets new 800 number

Disk Only Software has installed a new toll-free 800 number to handle credit card orders 24 hours a day, seven days a week, according to Jeff Guide of the company.

Disk Only Software accepts Visa, MasterCard and American Express, Guide says.

The number, 1-800-736-4951, currently operates in the continental United States. Guide says the company plans to add toll free 800 number phone service from Canada in the near future. Orders from Canada and overseas may be placed by calling (703) 550-9877, he says.

Guide says the company plans to phase out its previous toll free 800 number because of an increase in phone charges.

He says Disk Only Software has added a direct order line for ordering or checking availability of Myarc computer products at (301) 340-7179, 9 a.m.-5 p.m. EDT.

The company also deals in Genial Computerware, Asgard Software and Horizon RAM Disks.

Address for Disk Only Software is P.O. Box 244, Lorton, VA 22079.

# Disk index offer no longer available

Norberto Bettinelli of Buenos Aires, Argentina, is no longer able to provide the MICROpendium index on disk he previously offered.

His son, Leando Bettinelli, advises that his father has been bedridden for the last two months and is expected to remain so for several more.

# WINDYXB offered

Richard Lynn Gilbertson is offering an extension to Extended BASIC for the TI accessed through CALL LINK statements in XBASIC, called WINDYXB.

The program may be downloaded from the PUNN (Portland Users of 99s) BBS at (503) 233-6804. Gilbertson is offering the program as fairware, and asks that it be distributed by users' groups only.

Extensions include:

1. CALL LINK("HPUT", ROW, COL, S

TRING)

This link duplicates the DISPLAY AT in Extended BASIC, but uses columns 1 to 32 and rows 1 to 24 for horizontal displays.

2. CALL LINK("VPUT",ROW,COL,S TRING)

This link duplicates the DISPLAY AT in Extended BASIC, but uses columns 1 to 32 and rows 1 to 24 for vertical displays.

3. CALL LINK("HGET", ROW, COL, L ENGTH, STRING)

This link retrieves a string from the screen horizontally as specified in LENGTH.

- 4. CALL LINK("VGET", ROW, COL, LENGTH, STRING)
- 5. CALL LINK("WINDOW",WINDO W#(1-6),NUMBER)

This link either stores or loads the entire screen to or from memory. (Sprites and colors are not saved.)

6. CALL LINK("WINDY", ROW#(1-21), NUMBER)

This link either stores or loads the entire screen to or from memory. (Sprites and colors are not saved.) (6 window \* 24=121 rows.)

7. CALL LINK("SDUMP";"DSK#.file

This link stores to disk everything on screen: sprites definitions, colors speed, location of sprites and patterns, colors, positions of screen (except screen background color).

8. CALL LINK("LDUMP"; "DSK#.file name")

This link loads to screen and memory what was dumped with SDUMP and 1.8 seconds later the screen is initialized fully. The sprites are moving and all colors (except screen background color).

9. CALL LINK("DUMP",TAB#)

This link dumps to printer as a standard screen dump utility, with the tab number indicating tab position on paper (PIO Epson compatible only).

Gilbertson says he has created a 100 percent compatible program with RAM disks using a standard DSR link tested on Myarc and CorComp RAM disks. He says XBASIC programs can be rewritten using WINDYXB to take the place of numerous items. He says he has "knocked off as much as 5K from an original 12K game program, plus received the added bonus of the program running considerably faster."

For further information, contact Gilbertson at 2205 S.E. Salmon, Portland OR 97214.

### Software released

DDI Software has released Appointment Scheduler for the Geneve 9640 and a utility package called Artist Utility.

Appointment Scheduler requires MDOS 95H and Advanced BASIC 6/29 or later versions.

The program is designed to create an appointment schedule on a day-to-day basis for every month of the year. According to the manufacturer, it uses many of the new commands available, such as TCOLOR, redefinitions of command line, CALL MARGINS and CALL CHAR above ASCII 143.

Artist Utility includes Slidemaker, a program to create slides and instances for TI-Artist; Prografix, a program to create graphics for use in a program in HEX or ASCII; and Textgrafix, a program to create small graphics for My-Word and TI-Writer. It uses no TLs and runs out of Extended BASIC.

Appointment Scheduler sells for \$15 and Artist Utility for \$12. For further information or to order, contact DDI Software, 2004B Leann, Austin, TX 78758.

# Videotapes available to users groups

Videotapes of all seminars at the May 20 Lima Ohio Multi User Group conference are available to any user group for the cost of media and postage, according to Charles Good, librarian for the group.

The tapes are not available to individuals, except paid members of the Lima User Group.

The tapes contain almost 11 hours of material, including presentations by Barry Traver, Chris Bobbitt, Bud Mills, Jim Horn and Paul Scheidemantle.

Also shown are demonstrations of SU-PERBASIC v2, MX-DOS v3.0 and some features of an as-yet-unreleased major revision of Funnelweb designed specifically for 80-column systems.

User groups can obtain copies of these

(See Page 43)

# Newsbytes

#### (Continued from Page 42)

tapes by sending two VHS videotapes and a paid return mailer, or \$10, to the Lima Ohio User Group, P.O. Box 647, Venedocia OH 45894. Those groups in the U.S. sending money will receive their videotapes via fourth class mail, Good says.

### More on TI-Tref

The Fourth Annual TI-Tref is scheduled for Oct. 7 in the Het Kolpinghuis, located within five minutes walking distance from the railway station in Nijmegen, The Netherlands. The three previous events were held in Germany.

According to Drs. E.C. van Wette, secretary of the TI-Gebruikersgroep, the Dutch users group, 40 European users groups have been invited to the meeting.

Presentations planned include one by a Myarc representative, van Wette says. Items will be available for sale, an auction will be held and door prizes will be awarded.

For further information, contact Vereniging TI-Gebruikersgroep, Secretariaat: Drs. E.C. van Wette, Kremersmaten 106, 7511 LC Enschede, The Netherlands.

# Texaments releases new products

Texaments has released TI Sort and four

new companion products for TI Artist.

TI Sort is described as the only universal sort utility available for the TI99/4A.

Steve Lamberti, president of Texaments, says TI Sort is a standalone, fully menudriven program capable of sorting an unlimited amount of records stored in almost any type of file, including TI Base files, delimited files, fixed length files and BASIC or Extended BASIC files. Files to be sorted may be located on any type of device, including floppy disk, RAMdisk and hard disk, he says.

TI Sort is described as being based on the "Quick Sort" method originally developed by C.A.R. Hoare, and as occupying a minimum amount of system memory. It will sort on up to eight fields and sorts large blocks of data in a dual pass process, according to the manufacturer.

In time trials, Lamberti says, a standard TI Base files with 843 records sorted on two fields was completed in 8 minutes, 59 seconds using a standard floppy drive. The same sort was completed in three hours, 47 minutes and 26 seconds using the SORT directive of TI Base. A standard delimited 999-sector file with 2990 records sorted on one file was completed in 13 minutes, 49 seconds using a hard disk drive.

Operating requirements for TI Sort include a disk system, 32K memory expansion and either Extended BASIC, Editor/Assembler or Mini-Memory. The utility is compatible with all storage devices and the Geneve 9640 in GPL mode. Cost is

\$14.95.

The Artist's Companion disks 10-13 have added predefined scenes to the series, designed for users to create pictures and backdropw or to accent existing drawings. Scenes consist of small "building blocks" which may be arranged in any manner on a horizontal plane. Scenes include fences, mountains, skylines and beaches, Lamberti says.

Also new to the series are predefined borders, including beads, ants, hearts and ribbons.

The two-disk sets also each contain an assortment of fonts and small and large instances.

Artist's Companion #10 contains six fonts, 13 large instances, seven small instances, nine borders and five scenes; #11 contains six fonts, 13 large instances, seven small instances, 10 borders and five scenes; #12 contains six fonts, nine large instances, 10 small instances, 14 borders and four scenes; and #13 contains three fonts, eight large instances, 11 small instances, 25 borders and three scenes.

The new Artist's Companion sets are available for \$9.95 each, any two for \$17.90 any three for \$26 or all four for \$34.

A \$2.50 shipping charge applies to all orders.

For information or to order, contact Texaments, 53 Center St., Patchogue, NY 11772 or (516) 475-3480.

# **User Supported Software**

#### ZODIAC WHEEL OF FORTUNE, NIGHT SNIPER

These two programs require XBASIC, disk system and memory expansion. Zodiac is a fortune-telling program that displays zodiac signs based on dates, forecasts lucky periods and makes note of important events. The cost is \$5.

The object of Night Sniper is to fight invading aliens under cover of darkness. Your weapon is a night-penetrating gun scope. The author is John Bulakowski. The cost is \$4.

Send disk and postage-paid return mailer to Janet Ryan, 10 Jolly Rd., Ellington, CT 06029. Proceeds are to be donated to the Nutmeg TI-99ers.

#### **JAPANESE**

Japanese is a diskful of programs designed to help the student of the language, but can also be useful to show off the TI at its best. An XBASIC loader will walk you through the whole disk. Six pages of documentation are included on a D/V80 file. Pro-

grams cover all three forms of written Japanese, as well as five printer programs that make study sheets in Romanized Japanese. One of the programs requires memory expansion, the remainder run on a console and disk drive. Cash donations are accepted after delivery. Send disk, self-address, postage-paid return mailer to Don Shorock, Box 501, Great Bend, KS 67530.

User Supported Software is non-commercial software written and distributed by readers. Anyone wishing to submit an announcement is encouraged to send a copy of the program as well as a description to MICROpendium, P.O. Box 1343, Round Rock, TX 78680. MICROpendium cannot take responsibility for any announcement that appears in this column. Readers who encounter as a result of placing orders are asked to contact us by mail. An inclusive listing of User Supported Software, consisting of 10 pages, is available from MICROpendium for \$2.

# User Notes

# AUTOEXEC and menu for hard disk drive

This comes from Jim Uzzell of Austin, Texas. He writes:

Because the hard disk version of MDOS has not been finished, I took the (KISS) approach to set up my hard drive.

To have AUTOEXEC auto-boot, you must use a sector editor to change (DSK1) AUTOEXEC in sectors 00EE and 00EF of MDOS V1.14 to hdS1. Make this change to a copy of MDOS, of course, and not the original.

You will notice in the following AUTOEXEC file that I have assigned F=WDS1. This allows you to have modules to load to their option menus (see coding for file E—TI XBASIC).

#### **AUTOEXEC FILE**

**AUTOEXEC** 

ECHO ON

ASSIGN E=hdS1:

ASSIGN F=WDS1:

E:

TYPE E:MENU

#### MENU FILE

MAIN MENU

&A....MYWORD

&B....TELCO

&C....EA

&D....ADVBASIC

&E....TI XBASIC

&F....MULTIPLAN

&G....UTILITIES

&H....GPL

ENTER (&) and LETTER

Here are paths used on some files:

File A. MY-Word

TIMODE

E:GPL.GPL F:DSK1.MW

DSK1 is a subdirectory.

File E. TI-XBASIC

TIMODE

ASSIGN C=DSK5:

RAMDISK 120

E:GPL.GPL F:XB.EXB

File F. MULTIPLAN

**TIMODE** 

E:GPL.GPL F:DSK.TIMP.MP

File H. GPL

This file is set up so that I can load modules that I don't have on the hard drive.

All the above files (A-H and Menu) and AUTOEXEC are located in the root directory.

The reason I have chosen this approach is the the current version of MDM5 formats the hard drive as WDS1 and as the development of the Geneve has gone, I probably will have to reformat my hard drive when the final version of the hard disk version of MDOS and disk manager are released.

# NX-1000 modification for Disk Label II

This comes from Rodney Wright of Musquodoboit Harbor, Nova Scotia. He writes:

Once again Ed Machonis has written a very useful utility that he has shared with us (Disk Label II, February 1989, Page 34).

However, owners of the Star NX-1000 multifont printer may have a slight problem with the program if they try to print more than one label at a time. The name header does not print out in expanded form the second time around. The "fix" is quite simple.

List the program and fine line No. 6. Now go into edit mode and immediately after the first colon (the one after PRINT #1), type in E\$&''@'';

Here is what the line should look like: 6 PRINT #1:E\$&"@";E\$&"E";E\$&"G";E\$&"-1";E\$&"W1";TAB((18-LEN(D\$))/2);D\$;TAB(18);"";TAB((18-LEN(C\$))/2);C\$;TAB(18);"";E\$&"F";CHR\$(15);TAB(2);T

What you have done is to reset the printer codes for each repetition of your label

# Routine performs modulo division

This comes from Bob Keahey of Albuquerque, New Mexico. He writes:

This subprogram performs modulo division, which is integer division which returns the remainder. I wrote it because I was converting an Microsoft BASIC program to my TI and needed to use modulo division.

1 ! LINES 10-50 NOT PART OF SUB !Ø88 2 ! MSBASIC COMMAND Z=X MOD Y !Ø76 10 CALL CLEAR !209 20 INPUT X,Y !246 25 DVD=X :: DVSR=Y !2Ø4 30 CALL MOD(DVD, DVSR, RMD)!02 4Ø Z=RMD !251 45 PRINT Z !246 5Ø GOTO 2Ø !Ø99 10000 SUB MOD(DVD, DVSR, RMD)! Ø31 10001 !MODULO DIVISION !216 10010 !BY BOB KEAHEY !232 10020 !DVD IS DIVIDEND !132 10030 !DVSR IS DIVISOR !190 10040 !RMD IS REMAINDER !217 10060 TDD=INT(DVD):: TDR=INT (DVSR)!Ø89 10070 TD1=DVD-TDD :: TD2=DVS R-TDR !248 10079 !THE NEXT TWO LINES DE TERMINE THE ACCURACY OF THE ROUNDING PROCESS 1028 10080 IF TD1>.49999999 THEN TDD=TDD+1 !176 10090 IF TD2>.49999999 THEN TDR=TDR+1 !205 10100 DVD=TDD :: DVSR=TDR !2 25 10110 ZT=DVD/DVSR !077 10120 IF ZT<1 THEN RMD=DVD: : GOTO 10170 !204 1Ø13Ø RMD=DVD !127 10140 FOR L=1 TO INT(ZT)!043 10150 RMD=RMD-DVSR !133 1Ø16Ø NEXT L !226 10170 SUBEND !168

# Fix for Archiver 3 to work with Geneve

Barry Boone, author of Archiver, says the following change to the Archiver 3 will make it compatible with the Geneve. Versions of the program dated April 12 or earlier require the change.

Using a sector editor, locate the following string: 04E08C00.

Replace it with: D8018C00.

(See Page 45)

# User Notes

# Program lets synthesizer read TI-Writer files

This comes from Walter Chmara of Bensalem, Pennsylvania. He writes:

The following short program enables the speech synthesizer to verbalize TI-Writer files. The only glitch in it that I have found is that the Terminal Emulator II module has a problem reading quotation marks. Use the Replace String function to change any quotation marks in the file to a @ symbol before saving it to disk. The program will then have no problem reading it from the disk.

Also, you can add pitch and slope numbers and inflection symbols via TI-Writer into the same file for dramatic effects. You may even misspell some words for a particular pronunciation or to imitate foreign accents. Of course, once you've gone that far, you'll probably want to give it a different SAVE name from the file you for outputting to a printer. And if you intend to create a diskfull of bedtime stories to put yourself to sleep at night, this program can be easily modified to read additional files in sequence.

```
100 REM **TI-READER**
W. Chmara* !127
110 REM Requires Speech Synt
hesizer, TEII, TI-Writer fil
e on disk to read. !201
120 REM Make sure all quotat
ion marks (") in the file ha
ve been changed to @(the "at
" symbol). !215
13Ø CALL CLEAR !2Ø9
14Ø CALL CHAR(64,"ØØ282828")
!Ø72
150 OPEN #1: "SPEECH", OUTPUT
! 122
160 OPEN #2: "DSK1.EXAMPLE", D
ISPLAY , INPUT , VARIABLE 80 !
222
170 IF EOF(2)THEN 320 !112
18Ø INPUT #2:X$,!11Ø
190 PRINT X$ !024
200 B$="" !235
210 FOR A=1 TO LEN(X$)!244
22Ø A$=SEG$(X$,A,1)!133
23Ø Y=ASC(A$)!197
```

24Ø IF Y=64 THEN 25Ø ELSE 26

```
Ø !145
25Ø Y=Y-32 !Ø97
260 IF Y>96 THEN 270 ELSE 28
Ø !193
27Ø Y=Y-32 !Ø97
28Ø B$=B$&CHR$(Y)!222
290 NEXT A !215
300 PRINT #1:B$ !174
31Ø GOTO 17Ø !249
32Ø CLOSE #2 !152
33Ø PRINT #1:"//5Ø 16Ø" !145
340 PRINT #1: "THIS IS THE
END OF THIS FILE" !228
35Ø CLOSE #1 !151
36Ø STOP !152
370 REM "DSK1.EXAMPLE" shoul
d be changed to whatever fil
```

# Routine creates instructions for programs

This comes from Jim Peterson of Tigercub Software. He writes:

ename you want to read. !249

How often have you downloaded a program, and had to figure out for yourself how to run it? So, before you pass it on to someone else, why not add some instructions to it? This little routine makes it easy.

To use the program, type the instructions and format them, centered or hyphenated or right-adjusted, just as you want them to appear on screen, and enter each line. It will be written to a D/V163 file named @DATA. When finished, enter END.

Then enter NEW, then MERGE DSK1.@DATA, and RUN to see if everything is okay. If so, load the program needing instructions, make sure its lowest line number is more than 8 and the highest is less than 30721, and enter MERGE DSK1.@DATA.

This is a program that writes a program, so it must be assembled in parts. First key in this part and save it as SHELL.

100 CALL CLEAR :: OPEN #1:"D SK1.@DATA", VARIABLE 163, OUTP UT :: DEF L\$(X)=CHR\$(120)&CH R\$(X)!177 110 L=L+1 :: X=X+1 :: ACCEPT AT(L,0):M\$ :: IF L=24 THEN

CALL CLEAR :: L=0 !163

```
12Ø IF M$<>"END" THEN PRINT
#1:L$(X)&CHR$(147)&CHR$(199)
&CHR$(LEN(M$))&M$&CHR$(Ø)::
GOTO 11Ø !Ø23
13Ø REM! 154
14Ø PRINT #1:CHR$(Ø)&CHR$(4)
&"T@"&CHR$(19Ø)&CHR$(2ØØ)&CH
R$(LEN(STR$(X-1)))&STR$(X-1)
&CHR$(Ø)!234
15Ø PRINT #1:CHR$(255)&CHR$(
255):: CLOSE #1 !1Ø9
Next, key in this part and save it as
DSK1.D/MERGE,MERGE.
1 DISPLAY AT(12,1)ERASE ALL:
```

1 DISPLAY AT(12,1)ERASE ALL:
"SKIP INSTRUCTIONS? Y" :: AC
CEPT AT(12,20)SIZE(-1)VALIDA
TE("YNyn"):@Q\$ :: IF @Q\$="Y"
OR @Q\$="Y" THEN 8 !098
2 DISPLAY AT(24,5)ERASE ALL:
"PRESS ANY KEY" !226
3 RESTORE 30721 !214
4 REM!154
5 FOR J@=1 TO T@ :: READ @\$

5 FOR J@=1 TO T@ :: READ @\$ :: DISPLAY AT(J@,1):@\$:".".! 254

6 CALL KEY(Ø,K@,S@):: IF S@= Ø THEN 6 !Ø1Ø 7 NEXT J@ !Ø32

8 REM! 154

Finally, key in this conversion routine.

100 OPEN #1:"DSK1.D/MERGE",V

ARIABLE 163,INPUT :: OPEN #2
:"DSK1.D/MERGE2",VARIABLE 16

3,OUTPUT :: L=129 :: FOR J=1
TO 8 !244

110 LINPUT #1:M\$ :: PRINT #2 :CHR\$(Ø)&CHR\$(L+J)&CHR\$(156) &CHR\$(253)&CHR\$(200)&CHR\$(1) &"1"&CHR\$(181)&CHR\$(199)&CHR \$(LEN(M\$))&M\$&CHR\$(Ø):: NEXT J !214

12Ø CLOSE #1 :: PRINT #2:CHR \$(255)&CHR\$(255):: CLOSE #2 !136

Run that last one to convert the D/MERGE file to another file called D/MERGE2. Then load the SHELL, enter MERGE DSK1.D/MERGE2, run the program and key in the second and third paragraphs above to make it write itself a screen of instructions.

Readers who don't have time to key this in may send \$3 for a diskfull of this and other utility programs from Peterson at 156

(See Page 46)

# Jser Notes

(Continued from Page 45) Collingwood Ave., Whitehall, OH 43213.

Pascal quirk corrected

This comes from Denver Earl Sullivan of Osgood, Indiana. He writes:

Many TI users have abandoned the UCSD p-System, but it is an excellent programming environment once one overcomes the defect in SYSTEM.LIBRARY file.

If you put the Compiler in #5, the Editor/Filer in #4, and the storage disk in #9, when using the USING SPEECH library routines, as well as any other library routines, you will receive an "Cannot Access Library Files" error when the program is in the compilation stage of development.

To correct this, copy the following files to each storage diskette that you are using and place the disk in #4, then the compiler, editor-filer, etc. can reside in any other drive.

Note: This is not necessary for the hard

disk version.

ED-FILR:SYSTEM.SYNTAX COMPILR:SYSTEM.LIBRARY

# Classified

### **SOFTWARE**

### "BOOT PROGRAM"

Copyrighted by the Miami Users Group Feb. 1989. Not available from any other source or Mail Order Co. Latest up-to-date version by the original author, John Johnson.

"BOOT" is in assembly language and uses the Horizon RAM Disk "MENU" program, without a RAM Disk. You will be able to:

- 1. View a file
- 2. Catalog a disk
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### **1989 TI FAIRS**

#### MARCH

West Coast Computer Fair, March 17-19, Brooks Hall, San Francisco. San Francisco 99ers to be at Booth 733. For further information, write San Francisco 99ers, 24816 Mango St., Hayward CA 94545.

TICOFF (TI Computer Owners Fun Faire), March 18, Roselle Park High School, Roselle Park, New Jersey. For information, write TICOFF'89 c/o Roselle Park High School, 185 West Webster Ave., Roselle Park, NJ 07204, or call Robert Guellnitz at (201) 241-4550 or (201) 382-5963 or the TICOFF BBS, (201) 241-8902.

Fourth Annual New England TI Fayuh, 10 a.m.-5 p.m. April 1, Ramada Inn of IH95 in Woburn, Massachusetts. For information, contact the Boston Computer Society TI99/4A User Group, One Center Plaza, Boston MA 02108.

Alberta TI-Orphan Reunion, April 29 at Innisfail Country Lodge, Innisfail, Alberta, Canada. For information, contact Fred Kessler, Box 20, Sundre, Alberta, Canada T0M 1X0 or (403) 638-3916.

4th Annual Ottawa TI-FEST, April 29 at Merivale High School in Nepean, Ontario, Canada. For information, contact Jane Laflamme, 5480 Canotek Rd. Unit #10, Gloucester, Ontario, Canada KIJ 9H6 or (613) 745-2225.

#### MAY

Multi User Group Conference May 20, Reed Hall/Student Activities Building, Ohio State University, Lima, Ohio. For further information write Lima Users Group, P.O. Box 647, Venedocia, OH 45894, or call Dave Szipple evenings at (419) 228-7109.

#### JUNE

TI99/4A Users Group (.U.K.) Annual Meeting June 17 in Romley, England. For information, contact Stephen Shaw, 10 Alstone Rd., Stockport, Cheshire, England SK4 5AH.

#### **SEPTEMBER**

TI International Expo 89 Sept. 16 at Howard Johnson Inn, 5821 Richmond Highway, Alexandria, Virginia. For further information write Mid-Atlantic Ninety-Nners, TI International Expo 89, P.O. Box 4005, Rockville, MD 20850, (301) 340-7179; or Delphi TI-NET, Teledata; or CompuServe, 74405,1207.

Fourth Annual TI99/4A Seattle Convention, Sept. 23-24 at Kenmore Flea Market in Kenmore, Washington. For further information contact Barb Wiederhold, (206) 361-0799 (voice) or (206) 361-0895.

### **OCTOBER**

Fourth European Tref, begins at 10 a.m. Oct. 7 at Kolpinghuis, Nijmegen,

The Netherlands. For information, contact Berry Harmsen, le, Oosterparstr 14le, 1091 GZ, Amsterdam, Holland.

Australia TI Fair, 2-6 p.m. Oct. 14, Pavilion, Deepdene Park, Whitehorse Rd., Deepdene, Australia. For information contact TI99/4A Users Group — Melbourne Inc., 88 Main St., Blackburn, Victoria 3130, Australia

3rd International TI-Users Meeting, 10 a.m.-6 p.m. Oct. 15 at Jugenderherberge Duisberg Wedau, Kalkweg 148, 4100 Duisberg 48, West Germany. For information contact TI-99er Workshop Rheinland, Dept. Allgemein & Software, c/o Mike Heuser, Karl-Marx-Allee 18, 5000 Cologne 71, West Germany, or the organizing committee at PCC, TI-Service, c/o Hans Greiffenberg, Großglocknerstr. 45, D-4100 Duisberg 28., West Germany.

Third Annual CPUG Computer Expo, 7 a.m.-2 p.m. Oct. 15 at Carlisle Fairgrounds on Clay Street in Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Sponsored by Central Pennsylvania 99/4A Users Group, co-sponsored by Cumberland County Amateur Radio Service and 6th Annual Cumberland County Hamfest. For information, contact Central Pennsylvania 99/4A Users Group, P.O. Box 14126, Harrisburg, PA 17104-0126 or the WIZ/TIB BBS, (717) 657-4992 or 657-4997.

#### **NOVEMBER**

Chicago TI-Faire, 9 a.m.-5 p.m. Nov. 4 at Holiday Inn, 3505 Algonquin Rd., Rolling Meadows, Illinois. Social evening Nov. 3, dinner evening of Nov. 4. Sponsored by Chicago Area TI99/4A Users Group. For information contact Sandy Bartels, Chicago Area TI99/4A Users Group, P.O. Box 578341, Chicago, IL 60657 or (312) 859-3850.

Milwaukee TI-Faire, 9 a.m.-5 p.m. Nov. 5 at Quality Inn, 5311 S. Howell Ave., Milwaukee, Wisconsin (across from Mitchell Field Airport). For information call Gene Hitz, 4122 N. Glenway, Milwaukee, WI 53222 or (414) 535-0133.

### 1990 TI FAIRS

#### **FEBRUARY**

TI-Fest West '90, Feb. 17-18, Day's Inn, 88 E. Broadway, Tucson, Arizona. Sponsored by Southwest 99ers. For information, call (602) 747-5046 or the Cactus Patch BBS, (602) 795-1953 or check GEnie. For room reservations, call (602) 791-7581 by Jan. 16 and mention Fest-West.

This TI event listing is a permanent feature of MICROpendium. User groups and others planning events for TI/Geneve users may send information for inclusion in this standing column. Events will remain listed throughout the year for reference for the coming year.

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#### TI99/4A SYSTEM FOR SALE

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